

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## WET TALK ABATES AS BIG DRY WAVE SWEEPS COUNTRY

Wet Propaganda Refuted by Facts—Methodist Church Alone Has 4,000,000 Dry Votes

Churchmen Repudiate Claims of Liquor Interests—Millions of Members Rally to Cause

Instead of a wave of wet sentiment sweeping the United States as liquor propagandists would have it, the nation-wide survey undertaken by The Christian Science Monitor, covering organizations reaching a total of 13,500,000 Americans, shows that there is a wave, but that it is a "dry wave." The Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Welfare of the Methodist Episcopal Church indicates that the 4,000,000 members of that denomination are strongly behind the dry law, while letters have already been received from other lay and religious temperance bodies with a total membership of 4,808,593.

### Methodists' Program

Writing for the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the president of which is Bishop William Fraser McDowell, and the general secretary, the Rev. Clarence True Wilson, Washington, D. C., Deets Pickett, research secretary, explain how the dry stand of the board echoes the attitude of the church as a whole. The board represents the church directly, and in intervals between general conferences "it speaks with authority" in part.

This board is one of 10 "representative bodies" of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is organized under the discipline of the church in accord with the provisions of the general conference. It is controlled by a board of 20 members appointed by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church once every four years. In intervals between general conferences, which conferences meet during the month of May every presidential election year, it speaks with authority for the church in regard to all questions concerning temperance, prohibition, and public morals.

You will gather that this board may number all its "members" the entire membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was about 4,755,502 in 1918.

The board works within the church among its young people, advises the 20,000 ministers of the denomination in regard to questions of temperance, and, in particular, "Clipshem," which is designed particularly to reach the public press with information, and a monthly publication which reaches all of our ministers. The "Clipshem" has a circulation of 10,000 weekly, and the "Voice" a circulation of 24,000 monthly.

### Eighteenth Amendment Favored

The Methodist Episcopal Board of Temperance follows all national legislation carefully, and articles from its publications which are distributed among newspapers, are widely copied.

The Publication and Sunday School Board of the Reformed Church, Educational and Missionary Department, through its secretary, the Rev. Rufus W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa., writes in:

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

### Boston Elevated Seeks to Fund Five Projects

1. Completion of Everett shops	\$1,500,000
2. Modernizing surface car houses, repair units and track layouts	4,000,000
3. Completion of South Boston, hoists, cable and switching requirements at South Boston, underground, conduit and substation additions	5,000,000
4. (a) 25 steel L cars needed for increased traffic	
(b) 25 Cambridge Subway cars for Dorchester Extension	
(c) Replacing 400 inefficient surface cars 22 years old	
(d) Replacing 100 wooden L cars 22 years old... 10,000,000	
5. Storage for 60 L cars at Everett; lengthening L station platforms for eight-car trains	
6. Miscellaneous machinery, buses, garages, Everett and Linden Street terminals; track betterments over a period of 3 years 3,000,000	
Total	25,500,000

## ELEVATED PLEADS FOR MORE CAPITAL

### Mr. Jackson Cites Construction Needs—Extension of Public Control Act Held Solution

Additional capital for building new subways and altering old ones and for many other construction projects designed to improve rapid transit in Greater Boston, is the outstanding need of the Boston Elevated Railway, James F. Jackson, chairman of the board of trustees, today told the legislative committee on street railways.

He appeared in support of a bill permitting the railway to issue bonds to an amount equal to the amount paid in cash upon the stock of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the West End Street Railway Company.

Mr. Jackson pointed out that five of the 10 years fixed as the period for public control of the road by the State ended last June. He traced the progress the trustees had made in that time, saying that they had saved the road from bankruptcy and restored its credit.

But the road cannot stand still, he said. It must push forward with the prosperity of the people by furnishing the larger service this prosperity demands. After referring to the construction program and the money needed for it, Mr. Jackson continued in part:

White the policy of replacing worn-out cars can be adopted through the use of operating revenue, the time has come when additional cars must be provided, the cost of which cannot be met from operating revenue, but must be met from capital.

The first unit of the new railway shop at Everett is now in use. But the second unit for the heavier repair work cannot be used until money is obtained. Thus a most important operating economy is being delayed at the expense of the public.

Substitution of better roadbed and

### EDUCATORS GROUP ELECTS MCANDREW AS NEW PRESIDENT

Department of Superintendence Votes for Law Enforcement as Chicago Conference Closes

By MARJORIE SHULER  
CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—With the election as president of William McAndrew of Chicago, reaffirmation of its endorsement of the Federal Department of Education bill, and opposition to any reduction of school appropriations, the annual convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association came to a close today.

The resolutions were presented late this afternoon, more than one-third of the space being devoted to the argument against school-tax reduction and a pledge on the part of the school administrators to give dollar for dollar in service.

A natural outgrowth of the friendly attitude of the entire National Education Association toward prohibition was the resolution for law observance

which reads:

We recognize that our civilization is in danger of being undermined by the failure of our people to observe the laws of our country and the communities in which they live. We further recognize the fact that law observance can be best secured by proper observance and training. We therefore urge that the schools of America stress as never before the fundamental principles of American citizenship, participation in government, activities in community loyalty and obedience to its laws and respect for duly constituted authorities.

American Education Week was recommended, Congress was asked to make the District of Columbia schools a model for the Nation, and improvement of rural educational facilities was urged.

Frederick H. Fay, chairman of the City Planning Board, told the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs that the teaching of international understanding through the schools was important as an important step toward world peace and the new "vitalized educational program" was upheld as tending toward greater efficiency of the entire school system.

Speaking before the general session, L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, declared that higher educational institutions must become more responsive to changing conditions. He said:

No institution is entirely self-sufficient. No institution can entirely disassociate itself from the developing and expanding conditions of the times.

He referred to "lurid advertisements" and "preposterous claims of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

### 1910 CENSUS PICKED FOR ALIEN QUOTAS

Committee Also Decides to Cut Percentage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The census of 1910 was definitely adopted today by the Senate Immigration Committee as the basis for immigration quotas under the new immigration law.

The committee also decided by a close vote to reduce the quota percentage from 3 per cent to 2 per cent.

### BOSTON ZONE BILL TOPIC OF HEARING

#### Supporters of Measure Tell Legislative Committee of Its Advantages

Before the joint legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs in the State House today, the petition of James M. Curley, Mayor, for the passage of a zoning law by which the city of Boston would be divided into districts for the regulating and restricting of the use and construction of buildings, was formally presented and explained. The bill which accompanied the petition of Mayor Curley bears the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs. It was signed by Carroll W. Doten, chairman, and 11 other members of the committee.

Samuel Silverman of the law department of the City of Boston, formally opened the discussion in favor of the proposed zoning law as the official representative of Mayor Curley who is spending a month's vacation in Florida. He discussed briefly the merits of the improvement as designed by the Boston City Planning Board and the several experts employed by it in preparing the statute and explained the opinion that this union would survive. He declared that, should it not survive, Bulgaria would be placed in a grave situation, in which event it "shall do its full duty," he declared. He saw in this "serious situation" two possibilities: first, a return to a Communist-agrarian combination; second, a military dictatorship. It is felt here that either of these would harmonize with the Serbian plans.

These observers hold that, should a Communist-agrarian government be set up in Sofia, Serbia would take advantage of the situation and declare the new régime a menace to the peace of Europe and immediately begin active military operations. In the event of the second contingency—that is, a definite military dictatorship—it is believed here that Serbia would act automatically on the pretext of guarding its frontiers. In any event it is held that Serbia awaits in complete readiness any contingency that may arise, whether or not it grows out of the Macedonian situation, which is responsible in part for the strained relations between Bulgaria and Serbia.

#### Observers Apprehensive

Many Bulgarian observers are apprehensive at the least partial disintegration of the present democratic union. General Vulfov, Minister of War and acting Prime Minister in the absence of Professor Zankoff, who is resting at Varna, in discussing the situation with the writer, expressed the opinion that this union would survive. He declared that, should it not

survive, Bulgaria would be placed in a grave situation, in which event it "shall do its full duty," he declared. He saw in this "serious situation" two possibilities: first, a return to a Communist-agrarian combination; second, a military dictatorship. It is felt here that either of these would harmonize with the Serbian plans.

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#### The Macedonian Problem

Bulgaria and Serbia maintain their intransigent attitude regarding the Macedonian problem and a number of Macedonian refugees in Serbia on the excuse that the Sofia Government is permitting an agitation within its territory against a friendly nation.

Reports received here indicate that Serbian repression of the Macedonian population continues unabated, with the inevitable repercussion on public sentiment on the Bulgarian side of the border. This increases the difficulties of the Bulgarian Government and has led to the charge by Bulgarians that Serbia does not wish to see the Macedonian problem settled. They add that they are confident the problem will not

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Amoskeag specializes on a 19,000-range fancy gingham which it offered in October at 17½ cents a yard. Mr. Jarvis said the southern mills were able to put out a competitive cloth "much finer in quality" at 17 cents and this price was later lowered to 16 cents. The Amoskeag dropped to 15½ cents to meet competition and the southern mills then went to 15.3 cents, the last named prices being those of the present market.

There has been much publicity in the local press about the policy of the Amoskeag in undertaking new lines

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

The object of this evidence is to show, on behalf of the mills, that the Amoskeag cannot expect to earn in the future the millions that it has earned in the past, because the southern mills have now begun to take part of its business away, and to narrow the margin of profit on the rest of it. With the claim that valuation for tax purposes should be based upon earnings, this evidence is being used to prove that the mills are overtaxed at the recent assessments of about \$35,000,000 on its Manchester holdings.

David W. Jarvis of New York City, senior selling agent of the Amoskeag, exhibited samples of goods made on the Amoskeag looms, and of other goods made in southern mills which are in direct competition with them. He showed, for instance, a blue chambrey upon the construction of which before the war the Amoskeag employed as high as 10,000 looms.

All of this business has been lost, he said, because of increased cost of manufacture here and lower costs in the south.

#### Amoskeag Finally Withdraws

The Amoskeag devised another kind of chambrey which it was thought could compete with the southern product and the opening quotations last season on this were around 60 cents a pound. "Prices fell off under competition with the result that the Amoskeag withdrew finally from the field because, as Mr. Jarvis explained, "it was impossible for us to make the cloth at the prices offered by southern mills and get out whole."

Staple Amoskeag ginghams, he said, opened in October at 14.40 cents a yard and the southern mills put out competitive ginghams at 12 cents.

In January this competition forced the Amoskeag to drop to 12½ cents and at the recent textile opening this price was retained for the coming season. Last week Monday the southern ginghams dropped to 11 cents. Asked how much business the Amoskeag had been getting under this competitive situation, the agent said:

"A ridiculously small amount."

In the fancy gingham market, the

same direction its policy is to hasten slowly, placing the prairies with one hand while propitiating eastern industry with the other. It is not an easy position. And suppose they lost, it is asked. Suppose Progressive antagonism to sky-high tariff walls should be forgotten long enough to side with the enemy and defeat the Government, bringing on a general election? It is doubtful if any party would have a majority over all, and probable that the Conservatives would be strengthened at the expense of the Progressives. Only Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, wants to put the theory to the test.

The Liberal Party has suffered some severe blows since the close of the last session: two by-elections lost and two serious retirements from the Cabinet. W. S. Fielding, Minister of

### BULGARIANS WARN POWERS TO CHECK SERBIAN WAR PLANS

Committee Also Decides to Cut Percentage

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#### By SVETOZAR TONJOROFF

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Feb. 28.—Serbian military plans to occupy Sofia and other Bulgarian territory, including Pernik coal mine, were completed several months ago, according to a statement made to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here by two foreign diplomatic representatives today. Moreover the diplomatic representative of one of the great powers was held in the National Assembly over the separation of church and state.

Athletic deputies demand the abolition of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The allowances in the national budget for the Caliph's household have been denounced.

Defendants in Hitler-Ludendorff Trial Accuse Dr. von Kahr and Others of Complicity

By Special Cable

MUNICH, Feb. 28.—The second day of the Hitler-Ludendorff trial revealed the fact that secret preparations for the overthrow of the Reich Government were being made last autumn by high Bavarian officials in connection with the revolutionary conspirators. After Adolf Hitler had been questioned further by the court, Dr. Weber, leader of one of Herr Hitler's fighting detachments, and Dr. Pöhlner, at one time police president of Munich and a 12-hour dictator of Bavaria by grace of Hitler, were heard yesterday.

The committee listened to the reading of another batch of telegrams exchanged between Mr. McLean in Florida and his employees in Washington, and decided to summon before it A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General under Wilson, and who acted for Mr. McLean in the oil inquiry.

Many of the telegrams contained code words and mysterious references to unidentified persons who moved behind the screen of events here as they related to the interests of Mr. McLean. Two of the names mentioned were "Underwood" and "Willis."

General von Lossow, according to Dr. Gustav von Kahr, General von Lossow and Colonel Seisser not only were fully informed of all details of Herr Hitler's revolutionary plans but had been actually engaged in furthering them. "Dr. von Kahr," Dr. Pöhlner declared before the court, "said to me on the evening of Nov. 8 that Herr Hitler should not have staged his putsch that day, but should have waited another eight or ten days until he had completed arrangements with his friends in north Germany."

General von Lossow, according to Dr. Weber, had arranged a meeting with the leaders of Hitler's fighting detachments two days before the putsch occurred, when he told them he would not support the revolution unless they had 51 per cent of the Reichswehr at the back of them. Colonel Seisser, Dr. Weber declared, handed him a week before the putsch a list of Government officials who were to occupy places in the revolutionary government. Herr Hitler, Dr. Weber added, read out the names from this list prepared by Colonel Seisser.

It became evident yesterday that the defense is endeavoring to build a powerful case in order to show that the defendants were but fellow-participants with Dr. von Kahr, General von Lossow, and Colonel Seisser. In the project to overthrow the Government of the Reich, the defense also held that to revolt against a revolutionary government is not treason. It contends that the present German Government is merely a revolutionary government, legalized by success and to revolt against such a government cannot be a crime.

Herr Hitler, it is believed, isolated himself to a certain extent by refraining from taking the part of the Monarchs, while all the other defendants either have declared that they are Monarchs or are known to be. Apparently, all are endeavoring to soft-pedal General von Ludendorff. His name is not once mentioned in connection with the preparations preceding the putsch. That the audience is completely on his side is proved by a small incident yesterday. When the public prosecutor dared to doubt that General von Ludendorff was as popular in the Reichswehr in the north of Germany as many believed him to be, a storm of protest arose in the room and the entire audience, and all his fellow-accused began to shout "Hoch Ludendorff," until the police rushed into the room, apprehending the outbreak of a new putsch. That the three lay judges will have a difficult time if they sentence the general to imprisonment, goes without saying.

A telegram signed "Johns," sent to Mr. McLean, said "Willis" was "busy with Underwood, Curtis and Zevy."

"he" expects "reaction from unwaranted political attack."

News From Department Office

E. S. Rochester, confidential adviser to the Attorney-General, telegraphed Mr. McLean on Jan. 16 that the oil committee was investigating whether Mr. McLean had \$100,000 in bank at the time he claimed he gave A. B. Fall checks for that sum.

The Rochester message was a night letter, and ended with the statement: "I thought you should be informed." Mr. Rochester was formerly managing editor of the *Washington Post*.

Several messages in code had reference to "apricots," "apples," "peaches," and "cherries." They were signed "The Champion," and addressed to W. F. Wiley, a McLean employee, at Palm Beach.

Mr. McLean telegraphed to Major on Dec. 27 to tell Palmer that Francis H. McAdoo "is his father." Francis G. McAdoo "has been my personal attorney for seven years."

Frequent mention of "Curtis" in the McLean telegrams today led Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, the assistant Republican leader, to explain that two of Mr. McLean's men called on him one morning, and said that "because of the illness of the publisher," he preferred to make a statement instead of appearing before the oil committee.

"They asked that I see Senator Walsh," Mr. Curtis said, "and see if Mr. McLean could be excused from being subpoenaed. I suggested that they get someone on the Democratic side and to my best recollection suggested that they see Senator Robinson or Senator Underwood."

## RADIO BROADCAST BY MOTHER CHURCH

A simultaneous broadcast of the morning service of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., will be made next Sunday at 10:45 o'clock eastern standard time by the "Shedd Stores" radio station, WGN, Boston, wave length 778 meters, and WEAN, Providence, R. I., wave length 773 meters.

Further broadcasts of Sunday morning services from The Mother Church will be made on April 6 and May 4.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Public forum on the "New England Railroad Problem," discussion of the Transportation Act of 1920 by Maj. Frank Knox, editor of the *Manchester (N. H.) Sunday Journal*; 885 Boylston Street, 8.

Free exhibition of landscape architecture, Horticultural Hall, Boston; "The Artistic Northern Italian Renaissance Villas" by Robert N. Crisman, 8.

Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, open ceremony.

Boston Public Library: Free public lecture, "The World in Its True Colors: a Travel Talk," by Helen Messinger; Murdock Room, 14th floor, 7:30 p.m.; Ice Carnival for the benefit of Ellis Memorial House, Boston Arena, evening.

Harvard Engineering Society: Lecture, "The Development of the Motor Car in This Country" by Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Air Service of the United States Army. Illustrated with slides and motion pictures. Harvard Union, 7:30 p.m.

New Haven City Club: Recital by St. Vincent Millay will read from her poems, Ford Hall, 7:45.

Boston City Club: Lecture on "Egypt, the Land of the Nile and King Tut's Tomb," by R. R. Baumgardt, 8: dinner, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. U.: Free public lecture by William E. Shultz on "Personal Finance," 45 Boylston Street, 7:30.

Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants: Dinner, address on "Preparing the Manufacturing Budget" by L. H. Ballou, works manager of the Lewis Manufacturing Company, Ambassador Room, 7:30.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Athletic association banquet, 97 Huntington Avenue, 7:30.

Boston Wool Trade Association: Annual dinner, Copley Plaza, 7:30.

New England Conservatory of Music: Concert by advanced students, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Lincoln Pianoforte School: Recital by students of the preparatory course, Faellen Hall, 20 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Brookline Chapter, B. P. O. E.: Entertainment, Hotel Vendome, 8.

Brookline Art Club: Annual luncheon, 7:30.

Boston School and Home Association: Annual entertainment, Washington Allston School, 8.

Sons of Brown in Boston: Annual meeting, Hotel Victoria.

Union Standard, American Society of Mechanics: Engineers: Meeting, Engineers' Club, 7:30.

Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts: Annual American Cup, 8.

Boston Symphony Orchestra: Concert; Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8.

Perkins Institution Glee Club: Free public concert, Mount Vernon Church, Beacon Street, 8.

Twenty-Third Engineers' Association: Annual dinner and reunion, address by Brig.-Gen. Mark L. Hersey, Boston, 8.

Everett Post, American Legion: Reception to Maj.-Gen. Clarence H. Edwards, New High School, Everett, 8.

Steinert Hall: Recital by Bernice Peyer, soprano, 8:15.

Arlington: "Tangerine," \$1.10.

Copley: "Justice," \$1.10.

Hollis: "The First Year," \$1.20.

Massachusetts: "Viva," 8:20.

Plymouth: "The Whole Town's Talking," 8:20.

Selwyn: Leslie Carter in *Stella Dallas*, 8:15.

St. James: "A Butterfly on the Wheel," 8:15.

Tremont: Alice Dyer in "Zander the Wilbur-Ethel Barrymore in "The Laughing Lady," 8:40.

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## ELEVATED PLEADS FOR MORE CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

new rail to insure safety in travel means additional investment to be met by capital.

Capital is ordinarily obtained by the issue of corporate stock or bonds. But under the settled policy of this Commonwealth no stock can be issued which is less than par value and no bonds can be issued in excess of outstanding stock. Until, therefore, the stock of the Boston Elevated sells at par and the margin between outstanding stock and bonds has been increased the door is closed to the issue of corporate securities.

The ability of this state enterprise to meet current expenditures from current revenue has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the investing public. Its bonds have become legal investments for our savings banks.

When, however, an investor is asked to subscribe to a new issue of corporate stock and finds that the rate of dividends will be guaranteed only for the remaining 4½ years of assured public control, he hesitates to chance the possibility that at the end of that period the Legislature may decide to return the property to the stockholders from whom it was leased.

It all seems to come to this; that unless there is legislation extending the period of public control, any new issue of stock at par will be impossible. And without it there can be no issue of bonds.

It may be suggested that special legislation changing the state policies would solve the problem. The trustees do not believe that such exception could be allowed. It would be wish to urge this. The advantage realized from any wavering in the long-standing policy of the Commonwealth would seriously jeopardize the future standing of such securities.

It would seem, however, consistent with sound public policy that there should be legislation which would enable our constituents to secure necessary capital upon rates that would reflect the advantage of a public over a private service. The trustees have been disinclined to point out any other specific measure of relief than that sought under House Bill 109, which, as far as it goes, is helpful, but limited.

Apparently, look in whatever direction one may, the all-important change in the present situation seems to be the making more definite, in one way or another, what is to be the tenure of public control, whether or not it is to extend beyond 1928.

## POLITICS DETAILS TAUGHT TO WOMEN

Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson Closes School Held in Boston

Women seeking to find their place in the practical program of politics must remember, according to Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson of New York City, who closed her two days' School of Politics last night at Gilbert Hall, that it is not enough to know the fundamentals of the party, and to be well posted on all issues concerned in the campaign. Women must realize, too, that there is an art of speech making to be perfected, a platform manner and presence to be cultivated, else their highest efficiency will not be reached.

Mrs. Wilson does not scorn to urge her pupils systematically to practice their speeches before the mirror—or on the family, if necessary—before attempting to make them in public. If there are protests it doesn't make any difference. The family should be sufficiently interested in the cause to listen and to offer helpful suggestions on the liveness of the speech, the wisdom of its length and kindred matters.

Mrs. Wilson touched also on the matter of dress for women making political speeches. No tinkling bangles or superfluous trimmings to distract the attention of the audience. Trim, smart gowns of dark colors, interesting to look at but not obtrusive.

The last session of the school was given over to the assembling and discussion of many smaller points not dealt with in the previous three sessions. Certain practical suggestions were made about the organization of political groups, and an added final reminder given that women must thoroughly investigate all subjects with which they proposed to deal in public before doing so, in order that the charge of a flimsy understanding might never be made and lead to the loss of effectiveness.

The session was concluded with a brief résumé, by Charles M. McGuire, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, on the work being done by that body. Mr. McGuire declared that regardless of whether President Coolidge is nominated the work of registering the voters thus far has indicated that there will be enough registered Democrats in Massachusetts to elect a Democratic Governor and Senator.

## JUVENILE OFFENDERS INQUIRY IS PLANNED

Club women of Massachusetts are asked by the chairman on social and industrial conditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Charles F. Bates, to make personal inquiries at the police stations in their various communities regarding juvenile offenders with a view to rendering intelligent help.

They are to ask how many young people have been brought before the court and how many have been made of their cases. With this definite information, the club women purpose constructive remedial measures where necessary. This and other questions will be discussed at a luncheon conference to be held by her department early in April.

The annual state Conference on Home Economics, Mrs. Everett M. Willis, chairman, is to be held on April 14 and 15 in the new lecture hall of the Jordan Marsh Company. The conference will be open to all women, whether club women or not. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is to tell of the work of the college and the annual Woman's Club week to be held there in June.

The Spring Presidents' Conference is to be held at the woman's clubhouse, Newton Center, April 9.

## MAINE ADVISED TO DEVELOP POWER

Engineer Says State Is Low Down in the List

PORLTAND, Me., Feb. 28 (Special)—Maine stood twenty-ninth among the states in the total of electric power produced in 1923, with a record of only .85 of 1 per cent, said Charles A. Mixer, chief engineer of the Rumford Falls Power Company, in addressing the members of the Maine Association of Engineers last night.

Regarding the total electricity from water power, Mr. Mixer said that Maine produced a little better share, because some states have no water power. Maine, he said, produced 2.24 per cent, while 11 other states produced more.

"In the six states of New England," he said, "Maine stands fourth in the amount of electric power produced by both water and fuel. Even little Rhode Island produces more than Maine, and of course Connecticut

does.

Water power undeveloped is worth nothing. If developed the state might at least receive taxes on the improvement. And from one or two developments the Maine Central Railroad might receive enough more passenger and freight business during the construction period to permit it to resume dividends.

Then the railroad could be relieved of hauling some of the bulky fuel for less than cost. A few people could enjoy using some of the electricity and the remainder of it could be used by some one else until we could use it ourselves."

## 32D DEGREE GIVEN IN SYMPHONY HALL

Consistory Initiates 250 Masons

—Leon M. Abbott Speaks

Some 2600 members and their Masonic guests witnessed the conferring of the 32d and 23d degrees on about 250 candidates by the Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry yesterday at a special rendezvous in Symphony Hall. The work was exemplified in full form. The 32d grade in the evening was under the direction of Olin D. Dickerman, as Master of Ceremonies. Winthrop M. Cushing had charge of the 23d degree in the afternoon.

Preceding the 32d degree, Almon B. Ciley, Commander-in-Chief, presented Leon M. Abbott, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, who made a short address and then introduced some of the members of the Supreme Council.

Between the degrees a concert was given by the Consistory choir and orchestra, assisted by two soloists, Miss Betty Gray and Miss Marjorie Warren Leadbetter, who were applauded enthusiastically.

## GRADE CROSSINGS TO BE ABOLISHED

New Hampshire Highway Board

Announces Plans

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special)—The New Hampshire Highway Commission today announces its intention of abolishing a number of grade crossings this year, beginning with those at East Andover and Milford. A public hearing has also been set for March 20 on a petition to abolish electric railway grade crossings in Hooksett.

Other highway department plans call for widening an underpass between Andover and East Andover, for rebuilding portions of the Concord-Claremont road at Sunapee and near Contoocook, for the completion of the central road from Concord to Portsmouth and for a complete surfacing of the Dartmouth College road.

Sections of the Daniel Webster Highway in Hooksett and Pembroke will be rebuilt; there will be resurfacing in Concord and probably some rebuilding in Boscawen.

S. KUHNHART TESTIFIED that the 6000 mills insured by his company are appraised for the purpose not on a basis of market value or value for sale purposes but on a basis of replacement costs or what it would take to restore the property.

He said that prior to 1918 he insured the Amoskeag at \$24,600,000. In 1918 this was raised to \$28,000,000 and in 1920 to \$39,425,000. In addition there was \$4,075,000 on the Stark Mills which the Amoskeag absorbed in 1922 and \$10,193,000 on storehouses and other non-manufacturing buildings.

This insurance, he said, was of course on the destructible property only and did not include real estate, and the values taken were those of "replacement costs reasonably depreciated." The net cost of this insurance was only 4½ cents per \$100.

INSURANCE VALUES GIVEN

Another measure of possible values for taxation purposes was considered when the Amoskeag called as a witness Louis H. Kuhnhardt, vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which carries insurance on the mill property. The Amoskeag tried to show by him that values for insurance purposes have no relation to values for taxation purposes.

"It's only a flash in the pan. The Amoskeag could make more handkerchiefs in a week than every man, woman and child in the United States could consume in a year."

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## EDUCATORS GROUP ELECTS MCANDREW AS NEW PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

the value of a college education" as having been used to increase the numbers of students in colleges. Today he said we are faced by two points of view. One group insists that only the "mentally elect" shall be admitted to colleges; the other group maintain that all those with requisite preparation are entitled to the opportunity.

### New Teaching Plan

The remarkable plan of individual instruction in Winnetka, Ill., for the study of which the Commonwealth Fund has recently made an appropriation was discussed today by Carleton W. Washburne, superintendent of schools in Winnetka. He said:

Children are promoted as individuals whenever they finish a grade's work in any subject in the public schools of Winnetka. A child may be promoted to fourth grade in reading while he is still doing third-grade arithmetic. He may be promoted in one subject in November, in another subject in February, in another subject in April or May. It makes no difference what time of the year, what the condition of his other subjects, or what the work of other pupils. Each child is an individual, moving through the course of study at his own natural rate.

Promotion does not necessarily involve a change of room. All children are together anyway, so a child may readily do the grade reading and fourth-grade arithmetic under the same teacher.

There are no recitations in Winnetka. Instead, each child is tested at the end of each unit of work. This test does not merely sample his knowledge, but covers every point that he is supposed to have learned. The tests are given at frequent intervals, and are, therefore, short. They are not a bugbear.

By eliminating the recitation, the Winnetka schools are able to give from 2 hours to 2½ hours every day to group and creative activities, for which most schools have little time. The children write, edit, set up the type, read the proof, and publish a school paper. They solicit advertising for it. They deposit their receipts in a commercial bank account and draw checks.

Other children have organized a finance corporation which furnishes capital for the school, and which stores the dramatic work, and other pupil activities. This finance corporation, of which the stockholders range from 6 or 7 years to 13, sells stock at 10 cents a share and pays dividends semiannually.

Second and third-grade children preside over self-governing assemblies in approved places, and from which the classmates discuss playground rules, the proper care of the building, and many other items of school business.

### Department of Education

With Place in Cabinet, a Just Move, Says Dr. Strayer

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—In a compact, straightforward argument for the congressional bill for a federal department of education, George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, New York City, said:

For five years those interested in public education throughout the United States have proposed methods by which the Federal Government may contribute to the development of a more efficient system of public education. The bill has been before Congress, providing a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, for research and investigation in education, and for federal aid for the purpose of encouraging the states to meet certain deficiencies which are commonly found throughout the Nation. It has been introduced in this department and by state, district and local educational organizations.

During the past month hearings have been held before both the Senate and the House committees. Possibly the most striking fact in connection with these hearings was the number of leaders representing organizations who appeared in support of the measure. Twenty-one organizations, having membership running into the millions, sent their representatives to Washington to ask that Congress, through the passage of the education bill, take the next step in the development of our public school system.

During the period that the education bill has been before the public, there has been developed a clear recognition of the need for the support of a federal agency competent to provide for the undertaking of research and investigation that will be significant for the guidance of those charged with the responsibility of administering education in all of the states.

We have long been accustomed to the idea of research undertaken by the Federal Government in the fields of agriculture, engineering, commerce and industry. The benefits which have come to all of the people from these activities are commonly acknowledged. Many inquiries should be undertaken in education with respect to curricula, methods of teaching and of administration, problems of organization and administration, and finance, the results of which, when made available will contribute a large degree to the development of a more efficient public school system.

### Motion Picture Equipment

#### Deemed Education Essential

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Motion picture equipment should be provided for the classroom as well as textbooks or crayons or maps, it was stated in the visual education section today by A. Abrams, director of visual instruc-

### FLORISTS

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## Two Officials of the Department of Superintendence, N. E. A.



Left to Right—Frank Cody, Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich., an Executive Committee Member; M. G. Clark, Superintendent of Schools, Sioux City, Iowa, a Second Vice-President

tion, State Department of Education, N. Y. He said:

We have invested. It has not been expended.

### School Executives Viewed

#### as Salesmen of Education

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—"The Superintendent as a Salesman of Education" was the subject of a talk by Burr J. Merriam, superintendent of schools, Framingham, Mass., before the conference of superintendents of cities of population between 10,000 and 25,000. He said in part:

It is difficult to arrange a method of progress with steps having primary and ultimate goals in mind with others. If we are to be in the best sense of the term, worthy salesmen of education, we must to a greater degree emerge from our long time isolation, our pitiful go-it-alone-ness, our timidity to talk about our work. We must consider public education as the leading business of our communities.

We must understand that the public, which furnishes the capital and the materials of the business, is entitled to a full knowledge of the undertaking. This information must be furnished, not in the phrases of pedagogy so familiar to us, but in plain everyday language.

He gave three requisites of an ideal superintendent as: He must have a thorough knowledge of his job; he must have a firm belief and abiding joy in his work; he must have absolute and unwavering squareness and honesty of purpose.

Among the methods Mr. Merriam recommended in obtaining proper publicity were: By giving school committees full information; by taking the supervisory and teaching staffs into partnership; by showing pupils the reasons for school work; by keeping the parents in close touch with the educational situation.

High School Deans for Girls Declared Important Factors

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The high-school dean for girls is an essential factor in development for community environment, and she, in connection with the system of senior sponsors for freshman girls, has helped to remove the tendency toward hazing, declared J. E. Armstrong, principal of the Englewood High School, Chicago, Ill., today in a joint session of the department of deans for women and the National Association of Secondary School Principals. He said:

Schools are maintained by public taxation as are also highways and bridges, public buildings, police and fire protection. From all the rest, schools are by nature separate. They never should be supported from the same budget, administered by the same officers or joined in the public mind when support is sought.

All of the money which passes through our hands is either invested or expended. Part we spend for food, clothing, shelter and services. We buy houses, houses and automobiles. Our purchases are worth the price, but from the hour of purchase we appreciate its value. Part we invest in bank loans, in mortgages and in stocks and bonds. This money is not expended. It does not stand idle. Each month it increases by the natural increase of invested funds.

So it is with our taxes. We tax ourselves to build roads and bridges and public works. They are worth the price but from the day of erection they continually depreciate in value till they must be replaced or renewed. Also we tax ourselves to educate our children, to teach them honesty and industry and citizenship. This purchase is of immediate value, but it is a purchase which increases in worth each year until the pupils in full measure can enrich the State by their honesty and industry and civic virtues.

The money for schools, then,

is greater than the money for sound policy development in the matter of

positive policy advocated

#### in Vocational Education

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Public vocational education must fit in with general education and with vocation, E. C. Hartwell of Buffalo told the vocational group this morning. He said:

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## FARMERS FORCE PRICE LEVEL DOWN

### Eastern States Exchange Now Largest Single Distributor in Its Territory

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special)—That the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange is moving farm supplies from the west to 457 stations in New England and Delaware at the rate of 50 carloads every two days and has become the largest single distributing organization in its territory was set forth yesterday afternoon at the closing session of its annual meeting here. Stress was laid on the point that the benefits, far from being confined to the 12,500 members, are extended to other purchasers in the form of reduced prices exacted from the feed and fertilizer dealers in competition.

Plans were instituted to widen the usefulness of the exchange during the coming year. It was recommended that the co-operative buying season for leading staples be spread over a longer period, thus exerting an influence for low prices to a greater extent.

On the advice of Howard W. Selby, general manager, a committee was appointed to prepare a plan of reorganization by which directors and members of the executive committee may be chosen through the county farm bureaus. The chairman of the buying committee for each bureau would become a director in the exchange and the directors from each state would form a buying committee for that state, while the chairman of the state committee would become a member of the exchange's executive committee. This committee would continue to have seven members, but the board of directors would be enlarged to 50 or more members.

Amendment of the regulations governing the composition of dairy feed formulas to give more flexibility in meeting varying market conditions was authorized by vote of the members. John D. Zink, assistant general manager, gave an exposition of this side of the exchange's operations.

A debate on the best means of increasing the membership and with an expressed determination that members carry on a personal campaign to spread the knowledge of the organization's advantages among non-members during the coming year.

### WIDENING PROJECT DETAILS DECIDED

#### Agreement Reached on Cam- bridge Street Improvement

Details of the \$3,500,000 Cambridge Street widening project were decided on yesterday at a conference between the Boston street commissioners and the City Planning Board. Provisions are made for an extra 10-foot widening opposite the subway exit on the southerly side of Cambridge Street between Joy and Irving streets, the removal of the subway escalator exit in Scollay Square, and of the kiosk there, which now serves as a subway entrance and exit. The angle of the escalator will be reversed and will deliver its passengers into a small structure which will take the place of the kiosk.

This will leave only one obstruction in Scollay Square. It was originally planned to remove all sub-way structures, but it was decided that it would cost too much so a compromise plan has been accepted which is expected to be put into effect unless James M. Curley, Mayor, insists on clearing Scollay Square completely. The decision to make the 10-foot additional widening in Cambridge Street will make the width on both sides of the island 80 feet. This is 20 feet short of the width recommended by the finance commission.

Consolidation of the two islands in Scollay Square is expected to result in architectural improvement as well as to make possible a readjustment of traffic conditions at that point.

### DORCHESTER CHAMBER HOLDS ANNUAL DINNER

Unqualified praise of public officials in Massachusetts was voiced at the twelfth annual dinner of the Dorchester Board of Trade, last night, at the Hotel Westminster, Boston, which 300 persons attended.

Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate, denounced the tendency to berate public officials without evidence of their guile or incompetency. He predicted that the State would enter the free of debt within a few years. Mr. Allen closed by urging every citizen to take an active part in government.

Thomas H. Dowd, Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, defended the jury system, the only fault with which, he said, lies in the unwillingness of many persons of high estate to serve as jurors when called upon.

"Such an attitude," he said, "is a blow to the very foundation of a democracy, for upon the jury system is based all our liberty and law."

### DARTMOUTH AWARDS DEGREES TO 26 MEN

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special)—Twenty-six degrees have been granted by Dartmouth College to students who have just completed their requirements, according to an administrative announcement. The men, originally members of the 1923 class, are as follows:

Bachelor of Arts: H. R. Barrett, of Katonah, N. Y.; R. E. Duffy, of Worcester,

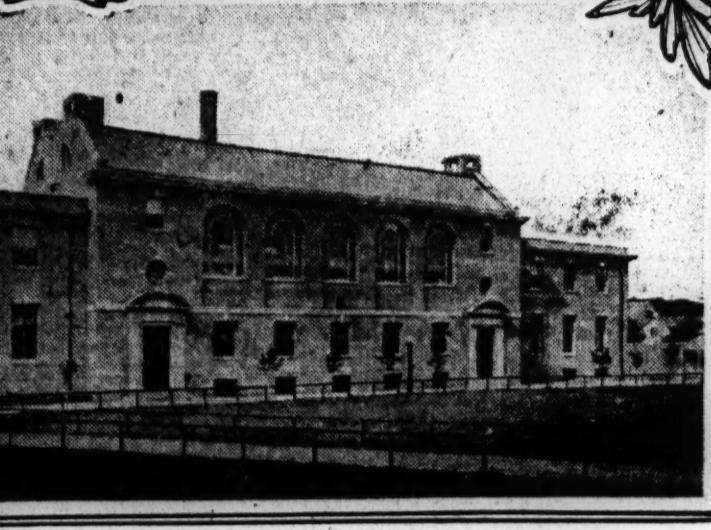
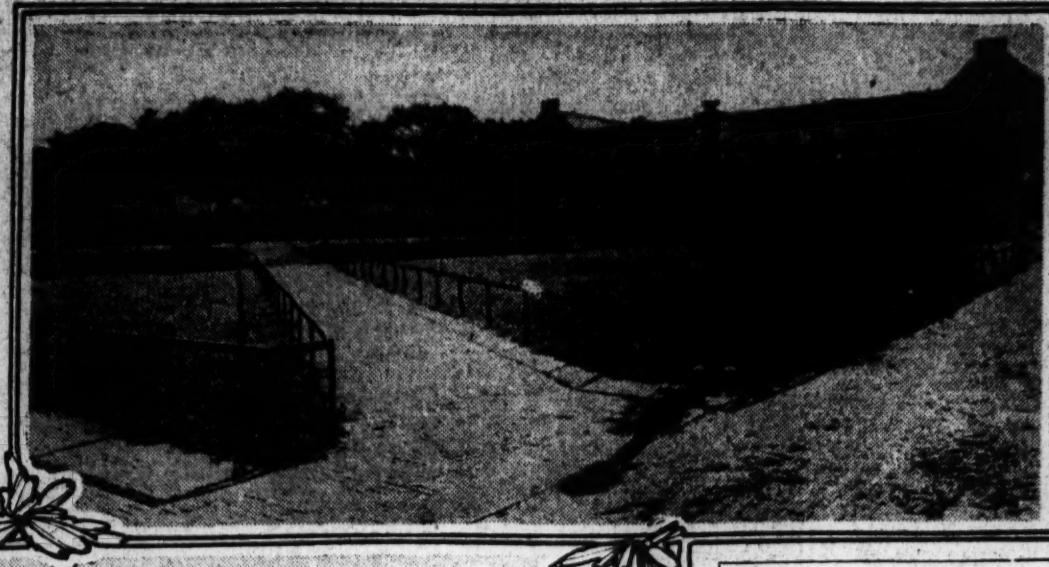
Mass.; L. S. Guterman, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; T. H. McConnel, of Beaver, Pa.; F. P. Morgan, of Claremont, Vt.; H. A. Sullivan, of Worcester, Mass., and R. M. Udall, of Boston, Mass.

Others: S. Schaefer, C. G. Aschenbach, of East Orange, N. J.; R. J. Bucklin, of Natick, Mass.; C. A. Calder, of East Cleveland, Ohio; N. P. Carver, of Brookline, Mass.; P. W. Dame, of South Royalston, Mass.; C. F. Gordon, of Washington, D. C.; B. P. Hanrich, of Claremont, Vt.; F. X. Heep, of Yonkers, N. Y.; P. E. Joslin, of South Nyack, N. Y.; W. H. Korn, of Washington, D. C.; J. P. Lindstrom, of New York, N. Y.; S. Paisley, of Melrose, Mass.; J. G. Pollard, of Omaha, Neb.; G. V. Vanderbilt, of Greenwich, N. Y.; E. N. Wackerhagen, of Racine, Wis.; H. R. Walker, of Greenwich, Conn., and G. F. Weston, of Springfield, Mass.

### GIRLS ARE ADVISED TO SEEK ESSENTIALS

In a talk before the Girls' City Club at the Newbury Street clubhouse last night, Miss Lillie R. Potter, preceptress of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

## Imposing Community Center in Connecticut Town



## School and Community Center Combined in Manchester, Conn.

### Outdoor and Indoor Swimming Facilities Afforded in \$200,000 Recreation Center—Members Pay Dues

MANCHESTER, Conn., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—More than 2400 boys and girls have received instruction in swimming in the indoor and outdoor pools which are a part of the community club here.

"Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and great accomplishments," she told them.

She continued:

"Girls of today, are just as good and winsome as the girls of a generation ago, the greatest failing being the present-day tendency toward non-essentials.

What a relief it would be for youth to suddenly hark back to the simple life which has been and will always be the way out of social perplexity and these superstitious theories which are bewildering to heads and hearts of young people."

Why not have a renaissance of those unchanging and unchangeable basic truths which after all form the bulwark of God's plan for bringing this weary, wayward world back to Him?"

advised young women to dispense with artificiality. She warned them against snobbishness, declaring that "snobbishness is impossible in the zone of good breeding."

"Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practiced, give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and great accomplishments," she told them.

She continued:

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### STATE "EXPORT" TAXES ATTACKED

Amendment of the Federal Constitution to prohibit any state from levying any tax or impost that acts as a tax on its natural resources when transported to another state, is the subject of a proposed memorial to the Congress of the United States which Charles H. McGlue, an attorney of Lynn and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, urged before the joint legislative committee on Constitutional law yesterday.

Mr. McGlue made special reference to Pennsylvania's tax on anthracite, and said that if this practice were to be generally followed the spirit of the Union eventually would be made null and void.

He also made a brief argument in favor of his bill that Congress be amending in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the issue of tax-exempt securities.

During the course of the hearing, William S. Youngman of Boston, Senator from the North and South, chairman of the committee, told Mr. McGlue quite frankly that in general he believed that the purpose of such a memorial to the court under consideration was right. He did dissent from Mr. McGlue's especial criticism of the Pennsylvania coal tax which, he said, amounted to about 18 cents a ton.

Within the substantially constructed building, the community rooms have the air of an up-to-the-minute social club. Social and reading rooms, to which a home-like touch has been given by colorful arrangements and furnishings are nightly the scene of meetings or entertainments, and the auditorium is not only used for debates and lectures, but is also a place where students of the drama and of music have frequent opportunities for self-expression. Game rooms, club rooms, the indoor swimming pool, two bowling alleys, four billiard and pool tables, and a gymnasium are provided.

In the summer the open air equipment is called into play. The outdoor swimming pool, the two playgrounds, a running track of 100 yards straight-away tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and croquet courts, count among their frequenters not only the

school children, but also their fathers and mothers, and the industrial workers of South Manchester, who are among the most active community club members. The workers' holidays are holidays indeed for the community club has revolutionized the recreational life of the town, giving it reality.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (Special)—More than half the industries in Rhode Island were deprived of electric power and light for several hours yesterday when the oil burning boilers suddenly "lost steam," in the plant of the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company in this city. The fires had no more than been rekindled than the steam went down again. The big generators failed absolutely to produce current.

The cause, according to an official statement from the company, was the sudden appearance of sprays of water in the pressure feed nozzles for the oil lead pipes. How this water got into the oil supply cannot be explained by the engineers, who say that the oil was twice tested for quality.

Plants depending on the company's service for power were obliged to wait with idle machinery. Manufactories and stores without their own lighting systems had to resort to oil lamps and candles where gas was not available.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (Special)—The regional committee of the national board comprises: Dr. Speare, chairman; Edward F. Miner of Worcester, Arthur L. Lee of Springfield, Charles F. Sisson of Providence, C. W. Collins of Bridgeport, M. G. Mapes of New Haven, and Wilman E. Adams, Everett A. Churchill and Galen D. Light.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Wembley, the Empire, and the Schools

London, England  
Special Correspondence

ALL ROADS in the British Empire will be leading to Wembley this summer and most men's thoughts directed thither. For the Empire is to be brought so closely to our lives that it can never again be far absent from our thoughts. Naturally therefore the trend and run of education will receive an Imperial bias. The word has gone forth already; the Board of Education has given out the text, and on it all we that teach must now discourse. All examinations will be affected, an urgent circular has been sent to examining bodies entreating them to give special prominence in all appropriate "papers" to the story, the welfare and the future of the British Empire. And it is well that this should be so. The children of the land are heirs to a great inheritance and it is right that, like all heirs, they should become acquainted as early as possible with the quantity and quality of the possessions (if they are "possessions") to which they will one day succeed.

But while gladly admitting this, it is, I think, necessary to add a note of warning also. For the value of the instruction will depend entirely on the point of view from which it is given. I cannot but think that it would be a most disastrous proceeding to rear a generation who regarded the empire merely as a possession, solely as a rich property to be enjoyed. It will make a tremendous difference where we place the emphasis—whether on the responsibility or on the mere pride of possession. Jubilations and the waving of flags should certainly not be the chief method of celebration. That way disaster lies.

## An Empire in Spite of Itself

And, I think, it can in fairness be said of the British people that they are not in the habit of waxing lyrical or sentimental over the Empire; rather is it the other way. They tend to take it too much as a matter of course. Very seldom indeed, if one studies one's history, can we be accused of consciously aiming at empire. This is not to say that there are not episodes over which one would like to draw a veil. There are certainly pages of the story, not a few, that one could wish unwritten. But, speaking broadly, the Empire has grown not in response to a conscious purpose, but almost in despite of ourselves. And I do not think it would be difficult to show from general history that only empires so acquired ever endure for long. Indeed, its pages

are strewn with warnings against the pursuit of an empire as an end in itself. Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, Rome, Napoleon, Wilhelm II, all point the moral. Take the case of Rome. Rome like ourselves was rather driven into empire by the act and play of circumstance than, except for a few instances, impelled by the lust for aggrandizement. The last great post of Rome, Claudian, writing indeed on the eve of its eclipse, touched the proper spirit of empire when he spoke of his city as receiving conquered peoples into her bosom after the fashion of a mother and as calling those whom she subdued fellow citizens, not subjects. And Athens again when she stood forward as the champion of Hellenic freedom, was eagerly followed by admiring allies, but when in an evil moment she deliberately grabbed at domination and trade monopoly she became the "robber Empire" and was left friendless to face the enemies she had aroused. Deius followed on de-

## History's Finger

No one has more incisively and mercilessly exposed the cause that destroyed her greatness than her own historian, Thucydides, in the terrible Melian dialogue. It were almost well that all schools should be acquainted with that masterpiece of imperial analysis.

Surely it is written in letters as of fire that empire is for all a sacred trust, never a freshold property. And, I think, it is with this idea that we who teach must teach, and those who examine must examine. The history of the Empire should be taught, and taught to all, but in so teaching we must get the values right. A simple test would show whether the real lesson had been imbibed. Which of the mighty men of the Empire will bulk largest in the memory of the pupil when the lesson is learnt? To whom will they learn to think the civilization of mankind—not of one corner or it—owes most? For all depends on the ideals of "greatness" they almost unconsciously absorb.

At the great assize of the nations and empires, when each civilization, as it were, to prove its value, on what great names shall we most rely? Will the young think more of a Wellington or a Shakespeare, a Nelson or a Newton, a Clive or a Durham? Anyhow we must see to it, I think, by all means that the Empire is regarded as a great and noble trust placed in our hands to be exercised in the interests of the ruled and not

the rulers, still more as to be administered for the common good of mankind. Our duty as an Imperial Nation is to educate those who are backward in civilization so as one day to rule themselves—not prematurely, of course nor as a concession to a wild insatiate clamor that will only mean confusion and finally anarchy but gradually, surely, innovating, as time innovates, not anticipating the moment that a sober judgment may approve. That surely is the chief lesson that we teachers must try to inculcate as the best response to the request of our educational masters. E. S. S.

## Equality in German Foundation School

Berlin, Germany  
Special Correspondence

THE revolution has brought Germany educational reforms and still more plans and projects of reforms, most of which aim at an ideal education for every child. It stands to reason that however good these plans may be, only a part of them can be tried at once in a country that has not the financial means for experiments. But there are achievements, and one of those achievements is the "Grundschule," or foundation school.

The Grundschule still meets with a good deal of opposition from the part of the so-called higher classes, but it is highly valued by many people. I recently enjoyed a visit in one of these schools.

Before speaking of my experiences at the occasion, I would like to give a definition of the Grundschule. The

Grundschule or Einheitschule, is the name given to the four lowest classes of the Gemeindeschulen (community schools), those schools which the communities or municipalities are obliged to keep for the teaching of the children of the people and which are also called "Volksschulen" (people's schools) or "Elementar-Schulen" (elementary schools). The Gemeindeschulen existed, of course, long before the war. The fundamental change is that formerly they were only visited by the children of the poorer classes and that now the parents of all social classes are obliged to send their children for the first four school years to those Gemeindeschulen, or putting it more correctly, to that part of these schools which has been given the name of Grundschule.

## All Children Receive the Same

So all German children receive now the same elementary instruction up to the age of ten years. After the four years spent in the Grundschule the individual parents decide about the school their children are to be taught in. During the first four years private teaching is only allowed for children that can procure a certificate from the district physician stating that they are in such delicate health that private teaching is right for them. These certificates which hold good for only six months, after which time a new one must be obtained, if private tuition is to continue, mean a considerable expense, just now such a certificate costs a good many millions of marks. But of course the certificate is the smallest expense in the matter. While the education in the Gemeindeschulen is gratuitously given the private instruction is very dear and could not be otherwise if the teachers are to be paid enough to be able to live. The elementary teaching is not allowed to be given in private schools, but must be given in private circles or in "Familien-schulen" (family schools).

The Grundschule is to afford the first experience in group life to the German republican. It is to help to lay the foundation of the social democratic citizen, who is to understand that this state must be fair to all its children. In these Grundschulen there is of course no difference whatever made between the children of the different social classes. All children are treated alike and must submit to the same laws. Having the same elementary teaching as the children of the wealthier classes, the children of poor parents have no disadvantages if they are gifted enough for a higher education, for which it is easy to get scholarships. If such children cannot at once after the Grundschule be removed to a higher grade school, they get another chance at the age of 12 years, at which age they can enter the "Förderklassen" (promoting classes) where during two to four years they are prepared for the higher schools, having thus ample time to catch up in the subjects the Gemeindeschule does not teach. Those Förderklassen are also free from cost.

Every student who hopes to be graduated from a Japanese secondary school must have to his credit four years of study in English. This regulation has been made effective because the language of trade in Japan is English and most of the country's foreign commercial dealings are with countries speaking that tongue. Both lectures and examinations are given in English so that the students may become accustomed to the sound of the language and may receive practice in using it in its written form.

A Foundation School Visited  
On arrival at the school I found the usual big spacy building of the

German Gemeindeschulen. It had not the very well kept appearance which public buildings had unfailingly in Germany before the war, when it was easy to have enough servants to maintain absolute cleanliness and order. I was a little early. Such singing, however, was coming from an upper floor, that I went upstairs to rule themselves—not prematurely, of course nor as a concession to a wild insatiate clamor that will only mean confusion and finally anarchy but gradually, surely, innovating, as time innovates, not anticipating the moment that a sober judgment may approve.

That surely is the chief lesson that we teachers must try to inculcate as the best response to the request of our educational masters. E. S. S.

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Greek Meets Greek

MR. EARL was the nicest teacher in all River School, and what he taught was Greek. This day he observed his class rather sadly under his bushy white eyebrows, and his little tuft of beard waggled. He not only loved teaching, but he loved teaching Greek, and this class, out of all the classes he had known, was the most uniformly opposed to collecting any knowledge at all of the Greek language. It never learned its declensions, it had no idea at all of verbs; in fact, it regarded the whole Greek tongue as a nuisance.

"Spencer," said Mr. Earl, "I wish you wouldn't make such mistakes. The declension is perfectly simple."

"No, sir! Yes, sir!" said Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, and sat down. Like almost everyone else in the class, he had taken Greek merely because he did not wish to take Spanish, and he was not at all disturbed by his marks, which grew steadily worse and worse. But he was disturbed because Mr. Earl was disappointed in the class. He liked Mr. Earl, and he liked him especially because he had not made him come back to study the Greek declensions on Saturdays.

The Spotty Leopard was called upon, got up, and did rather worse by the Grecian verbs than Mr. Spencer had by the declensions. Mr. Earl sighed, the bell rang, and the class was over. They all clattered downstairs, while Mr. Earl was dismally contemplating the column of 60's, 50's, and one 66 that went to make up the month's report card for his boys.

But the disappointment he may have felt was as nothing to that of Mr. Spencer and the Spotty Leopard when they reached the bulletin board and found their names coupled in the junior doubles of the school tennis tournament. Both of them were fair tennis players, and no more. They had been hoping to be paired off with boys who were much better on the clay courts than they.

"You play like a mud duck," said Mr. Spencer to the Spotty Leopard, "and I can't serve worth six cents."

"And we're up against the Snow Baby and Bobby Ward in the first round," added the Spotty Leopard, "and they'll whale the tar out of us, and then some. Good night, tennis tournament!"

"Well," whispered Mr. Spencer, looking cautiously around, "I might have an idea."

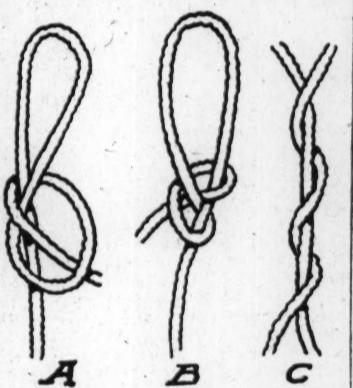
"Ca' it!" scoffed the Spotty Leopard. "It'll be just as good as the time you took us to see the boat races in your ol' dory, and got us all tangled up so's we couldn't see anything but the left side of a bum motor boat."

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer was a man of action. He seized the Spotty Leopard and dragged that protesting person to the comparative safety of the Esplanade. When he was quite sure that they were alone save for six nurse-maids and a policeman, he conversed stealthily in his partner's ear. "Ouch!" said the Spotty Leopard. "You tickle. Je-Ho-Sha-Phat! But I say, it might work."

"It's going to," shouted Mr. Spencer, "beginning this afternoon."

Nobody came to see the Spotty Leopard and Mr. Spencer play the Snow Baby and the round Bobby Ward, because no one thought that the Spotty-Spencer combination would last two sets. The Snow Baby and Bobby were by no means the two best players, but they were far and away better than their rivals on this day. A large, long, serious youth, known as the Dingbat, sat on top of a step-ladder in the general capacity of umpire, linesman, referee, and ultimate authority on anything and everything that might happen.

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer stepped back to serve. He raised his racket. Then he stopped suddenly, and raised his voice instead. Bobby Ward's mouth fell wide open, the Snow Baby gasped in surprise, the Dingbat woke



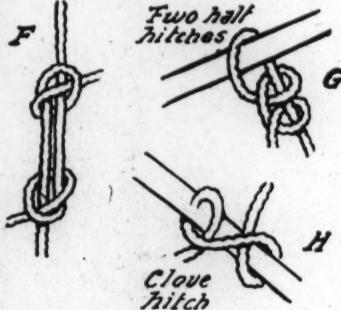
## Making Knots

EVERYONE has to tie up a parcel, at one time or another, but hardly anyone knows more than a few ways of making a knot. Sailors know

In small parcels it is often quite unnecessary and generally very much better to make no slip knot, but to run the string right round the parcel, half the string going one way and half the other, leaving two ends to tie together at the finish. If one string is turned about the other when they cross, no knots will be required before the end. To do this, twist one end of the string round the other twice, as shown in Figure C, pull tightly, and then revolve the parcel once or twice, meanwhile holding the two loose ends of string which will then remain tight whilst the remaining knots are being tied finally to secure everything. By this means there will be no necessity to ask anyone to place their finger on the first knot, that it may not slip when you tie the next to fasten it.

It is much better when tying knots, at the ends of the string first to tie one in one direction and then the next in the opposite, otherwise the knots will jam, making it very difficult to undo them. The wrong method is shown in Figure D, and is called a "Granny Knot." Figure E shows the correct way, and this is known as a "Reef Knot." Both knots look almost the same, but the Reef Knot can soon be undone, either by pushing the ends together

or by poking some pointed tool through the knots, such as a Bradawl, or the end of a sharp pair of scissors. Besides the tying up of parcels, there are many occasions when it is necessary to join two ropes securely together temporarily, yet it must not be difficult to unfasten them again. The method described will do equally well for string or gut, and is called the "Fisherman's Knot" (Figure F). It is very simple to construct, and is done by tying a single knot on each end of the two ropes, each knot passing round the other rope, so that the ropes slide on one another. Each knot is then drawn tightly, and the two ropes pulled away from each other until the knots touch one another, when the whole will be found quite firm. To unfasten, and separate the two ropes again, the two knotted ends need only to be pulled apart by the short pieces,



after which each knot can easily be undone.

There are occasions when it is convenient to have a secure but simple fastening, which can be quickly done, and as quickly undone again, by which a rope can be secured in one end. The hauling up of an aerial wire, the securing of a tent rope, or of a clothes line are instances of this nature. It is easy to make a number of knots when fastening the rope, but this means considerable trouble and delay, when it comes to undoing them. If out-of-doors the rope may have got wet and then sun dried, so that it has shrunk or stretched into a hard condition, making the untangling of knots a business requiring patience. The two methods shown in figures G and H are both easy and effective. Figure G shows what is known as two half-hitches, which it will be noticed go in opposite directions; these make a very secure fastening, but not quite so easy a one to unfasten as that shown in Figure H, known as a Clove Hitch.

"And off he went with a jump." "Maybe I won't, and then again maybe I will," said the tortoise. "Any way I'm not going to hurry about it." "So he kept going along, slow but cheerful."

"Ho-ho! Ha-ha!" said a hare to the tortoise who had overtaken on the road," began Uncle Tom. "How slow you are. It makes me laugh to see a body go so very slow. Ho-ho! Ha-ho! He-he!" And he sat right down in the road and laughed and laughed.

"Race you," said the tortoise, coming along slow but cheerful. "Race you five miles."

"Bah!" said the tortoise. "You race me!"

"Bah yourself!" said the tortoise. "Bah twice! I'll give you a start and beat you to the sign post just this side of Barleytown."

"Beat me!" said the hare. "I'll race you."

"And off he went with a jump."

"Maybe I won't, and then again maybe I will," said the tortoise. "Any way I'm not going to hurry about it."

"So he kept going along, slow but cheerful."

"It was quite a warm morning in summer, and Barleytown, as the tortoise had suggested, was about five miles away, which is a godsend dis-

tance they defeated the Chicken and Jack Buchanan in straight sets. But in the background, Master Sprout, who was very short and stout and stubby, danced up and down and howled. "I got it! I got it! They're talkin' Greek at each other. Tooth-Paste says, 'Look out kid, I'm goin' to slam it to the left hand corner,' an' then Spotty says 'Aw right' an' moves back. It's a cinch! Gimme that Greek book!"

Early next day Mr. Earl's class began to arrive. They came before time, they besieged Mr. Earl, they bombarded him with questions. "Look here, Mr. Earl, 'spose I wanted to say in Greek, 'I'm goin' to slam a fast one to his feet,' how could I go about it?"

Mr. Earl was startled. He was even more surprised to find that his class all knew their lessons, that they knew much more than their lessons. Some of them seemed to have been through the entire Greek primer the night before, particularly Mr. Spencer.

Mr. Earl marked him a hundred, and made it a point to waylay Mr. Putnam, who taught English, history, and a good many other things, and tell him the news.

"Humph!" said Mr. Putnam.

Which may have had something more or less to do with the remarks which Mr. Putnam, in his capacity of master of the day, made on Monday of the following week to the whole school from the big desk in the study hall.

"I have been asked to announce," he said (with an eye on Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, who was trying to swap a broken penknife to the Chicken in return for a small china elephant with an ear missing), "that no one in Mr. Earl's Greek class last week got a mark of under 85 at any time. This is wonderful work. I will also make the announcement that Mr. Edgar Smith and Mr. James Ballantine beat Master Spencer and partner in the junior tennis finals by a score of six-two, six-three. Of course the two announcements have no connection with each other."

But that did not prevent Mr. Earl's Greek class from getting on famously in the future.



## Bluster Wind and White Snow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Blow, blow, you romping Bluster Wind!

I guess you like to play

With little boys and little girls;

You pinch their ears and pull their

curls;

Then, laughing, run away.

White Snow is glad to see us, too;

She dances with delight

From the sky she frosts the

town

With icing deep which we pack down

To slide on until night.

Long after we are warm in bed,

We hear those merry two

Play hide and seek—the Wind and

Snow—

As round and 'round the house

They go;

O foolish Wind, you do roar so.

Of course White Snow will find you!

He kept on, though it was growing much warmer, for he thought he must be very near the top of the mountain.

Suddenly he came upon a little hut.

It was made of dried branches and leaves, and a curl of smoke came out of a hole in the roof.

He could see through the open doorway, a woman bending over a pot on the fire.

Chickens pecked around the floor. A very good smell came up from the pot and Frederick was hungry. He went to the doorway and said,

"Good-day."

The woman looked up and said, "Good-day, lad."

There was a scuffling in the corner and a boy of about Frederick's age came out into the sunlight. His skin was burned dark brown and his hair was shaggy and uncultured. He wore ragged brown leather breeches and a blouse with no sleeves. His feet were bare.

"Art hungry?" he asked Frederick after looking at him from head to foot.

"Aye, hungry as bear's cubs," said Frederick.

The boy smiled and said something to the woman which Frederick could not understand. She came out with two steaming bowls and a thick piece of black bread for each. There were carrots and beans and onions floating about in the stew and the Prince ate them gladly, although at home, I dare say, he wouldn't have touched them.

He learned that this was his father's goatherd and it was from here that came the round white cheeses that the castle folk ate with currant jelly. The boy's name was Nicolas and he and his mother lived together in the hut.

When the meal was over, Nicolas and Frederick lay on the grass under the trees and talked of many things. Frederick told the little shepherd boy of his life in the castle and the great banquets where knights in clanking armor and fair ladies sat late into the night; of tournaments and the gay crowds and flags; of his father, the kind King whom all the peasants loved; of his beautiful mother, with her ladies-in-waiting like bright birds fluttering around her. And Nicolas told the little boy from the castle of one day.

Very early in the morning, before any of the castle folk were astir, Prince Frederick had wakened to the lovely song of the lark. He quickly slipped into his little velvet trousers and silk tunic and out into the garden.

The sun was up and smiling. The birds were singing and the day was clear and blue. Frederick felt he must have an adventure. So he climbed a pear tree that grew near the garden wall and jumped over. He was a royal Prince, alone on the main highway—a thing that had never been before.

The reason that this was such a bold adventure to him was, that princes, and especially young ones, are never left alone. There are tutors to teach them the laws of the country that they will govern some day; tutors to give them lessons in court manners; tutors for sums and spelling; French tutors; Italian and German tutors; tutors to dress and undress them; tutors to walk with them. In fact, tutors for everything. Frederick was so glad to be rid of them that he whistled softly.

He took a little path that led up the mountain. For a great while he followed it, always going up, up. At one spot a rushing brook passed his way and he crossed on three white stepping stones that some thoughtful person had placed there. The path ended soon and Frederick went on, tearing little three-cornered holes in his breeches and not minding a bit. Princes have so many pairs of breeches that they could wear a new pair every day, and not notice there was one gone from the clothes closet.

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the early mornings when he took the goats high up in the mountains; of the bright fields of blue and red flowers; of cozy evenings in front of the fire and reading to his mother from the big Bible; of cool swims in the clear mountain streams.

All this delighted them and they talked and laughed till the sun began to sink. Then Frederick bade good-by to his new friends. Nicolas filled his cap with red currants and his mother brought a bowl of goat's milk bubbling at the top. He thanked them and gave her a fine bow which made the simple woman laugh loudly. She did not know what manners were.

Nicolas took him to the back of the hut and pointed out a tiny path that wound and twisted down the rocks. It was a short cut and from where they stood on the cliff, they could have dropped pebbles down the castle chimney away below in the valley.

They said a last good-by, and Frederick skipped down the path. It took a few minutes to reach the castle gate where he paused to look up. Nicolas sat on the edge of the cliff like a tiny brown spider. He waved his cap and Frederick pushed the gate and entered.



## HIGHER YIELD NOW DESIRED BY INVESTORS

Sound Industrial Issues More Attractive—Cheaper Money a Factor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The present excellent credit situation and prospects for cheaper money are diverting a large amount of funds into bonds that yield a higher return than can be obtained in other forms of investments.

Banks and shrewd investors have for weeks been picking up sound industrial issues, and while the demand has influenced higher prices for the bonds, many sound first mortgaged issues can be bought at prices to yield 5 per cent to 7 per cent.

Before the European war, many strong industrial issues were selling at a premium, but in the tight money period which followed they gradually worked lower. Now they are on the way back. While some industrial bonds were weakened by changing economic conditions in the last few years, the bulk have been strengthened by steady contributions from income into property behind the bonds. This is especially true of steel companies.

The remarkable recovery in the sugar industry last year and present unusual and rapid improvement have greatly strengthened the position of sugar companies' bonds. As a rule they give high yields on present market prices.

The following compilation of a selected list of first mortgage industrial bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange shows high and low prices during 1923, and closing or last prices Feb. 20, 1924, with income return on last figures:

	1923	1924
First mortgage: High Low Feb. 20 Yld		
Abt. Rub. 7% 1930 100 94 5.74		
Am Agric. Chrs. 7% 1930 100 94 5.74		
Am Smelt & R. 7% 93 94 92 5.69		
Series B 7% 1930 99 102 5.78		
Armour & Co. 7% 1930 100 94 5.69		
Bard. Locom. W. 7% 1930 100 94 5.89		
Baragus S. 7% 1930 101 94 5.89		
Bethlehem Stl. 7% 1930 101 94 4.74		
Beth. Steel 7% 1930 101 94 5.89		
Bush. Ferri. 7% 1930 101 94 5.89		
Bush. Ter. Bldg. 7% 95 94 5.43		
Camaguey Sug. 7% 92 93 7.51		
Cent. Foundry 6% 93 95 7.41		
Cent. Foundry 7% 1930 94 102 7.23		
Corn Prod. 8% 101 98 5.09		
Fisk. Rub. S. 4% 108 104 7.58		
Francisco S. 7% 1930 99 102 7.23		
Gen. Refractor. 6% 101 94 5.63		
Goodr. Tire 7% 1930 101 94 5.89		
Goodyr. Tire 7% 1930 101 94 5.89		
Hershey Choc. 6% 101 97 5.78		
Indiana Stl. 7% 1930 101 94 5.89		
Ind. Paper & P. 7% 1930 101 94 5.89		
Kayser & Co. 7% 102 97 5.61		
Lack. Steel 5% 90 94 6.64		
Leh. V. Coal. 5% 100 94 5.18		
Mass. Bldg. 7% 1930 101 94 5.89		
Morris & Co. 4% 98 97 5.31		
Nat. Atm. Ch. 7% 91 95 5.91		
Nat. En. Stg. 5% 101 97 5.89		
Nat. Tub. & Pipe 5% 102 97 5.89		
N. Y. Bldg. 7% 1930 101 94 5.89		
N. Y. Dock 4% 91 95 5.79		
N. Y. Steam. 6% 97 98 5.30		
Otis Steel A. 8% 101 94 6.00		
Pack. Am. Pct. 7% 101 95 5.89		
Pack. Am. Pct. 7% 101 95 5.89		
Park. Lex. 5% 93 100 5.66		
Pillsbury P. 6% 98 94 6.81		
Poc. & Ref. 6% 101 98 6.44		
Prod. & Ref. 6% 101 98 6.44		
Remington A. 6% 97 96 5.68		
Republ. & St. 5% 94 95 5.68		
Roth & Myers 7% 92 94 6.05		
Rock. & P. 7% 92 94 5.89		
Sharon Stl. H. 8% 91 104 7.95		
Standard Mill. 5% 94 97 5.43		
Suit. Estates 7% 94 98 5.70		
Union & P. 5% 102 100 5.89		
U. S. Iron. C. & C. 4% 95 92 5.72		
Vertientes S. 7% 98 92 5.92		
Wm. W. & Co. 6% 101 94 6.18		
Wilson & Co. 6% 102 94 6.32		
Winch Arms 7% 41.106 100 102 5.74		

## TRAVANCORE ASSISTS PROHIBITION SPREAD

BOMBAY, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The temperance movement is spreading all over India, including the native states. Travancore, a great offender so far as drinking is concerned, now recognizes that it is high time that efforts should be made for the eradication of the drink evil, and as an initial step that direction the people recently convened a temperance conference and formed several temperance associations and leagues.

The conference resolved that, in view of the fact that there are too many country liquor shops on the coast of Travancore, and that the people engaged in fishing visit the shops often after as they are successful in their trade, and spend almost their whole day's earnings, the Maharaja should not locate liquor shops within two miles of the coast.

The conference also invited the attention of the Government to the desirability of including the subject of temperance in the curriculum of schools with a view to educating future citizens with regard to the evils of drink.

The Government has expressed itself in favor of temperance, and has appointed a committee to devise means for minimizing the drink evil in the State. Some members of the Travancore Legislative Council are endeavoring to secure total prohibition by legislation.

## ANOTHER NEW LOW FOR FRENCH FRANC

PARIS, Feb. 28—Record lows were registered by the franc today. Quotations outside the Bourse showed 106 to the pound sterling and 24.50 to the dollar.

The downfall of the Belgian Cabinet, which resigned Wednesday when the Chamber refused to support the Government on ratification of the Franco-Belgian economic convention, was believed responsible. Poincaré's hand was then considerably weakened by the overthrow of Premier Theunis of Belgium.

## McCRORY STORES INCOME LARGER

McCrory Stores Corporation income account for 1923 compares:

	1923	1922
Sales	\$21,367,823	\$17,233,253
Less cost of goods sold	14,200,000	11,770,000
Inv. depen. tax, etc.	4,807,849	4,414,029
Net profit	1,671,039	1,186,070
Pfd. divs.	59,214	66,504
Surplus	1,571,825	1,046,416
Prev. surplus	1,549,281	1,046,416
Pfd. stock prem.	93,833	—
Stock div. com.	*\$1,065,298	\$89,051
Total	\$1,22,228	1,219,381

\*Includes \$104,599 paid in cash for fractional shares.

**EXPENDED FROM EXCHANGE**

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Announcement of the expulsion of John Farson was announced from the rostrum of the New York Stock Exchange. He had been a member of the board since October, 1917. Farson's trial was based on a suit prepared by the business conduct committee following an investigation of his connections with the Herold-Halligan Company, which was in bankruptcy and in which stockholders are reported to have lost several million dollars.

## BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, Feb. 28—The principal items in this week's report of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

	Feb. 28 '24	Mar. 1 '23
Gold	5,541,000,000	5,535,860,000
Net profits	*\$38,998	\$31,055,153
Private deposits	13,106,000,000	12,500,000,000
Public deposits	110,436,000	110,548,000
Govt. securities	51,197,000	47,382,000
Other securities	88,231,000	81,077,000
Reserves	22,277,000	23,581,000
Prev. surplus	4,670,091	4,534,938
P. & I. surp.	6,671,092	6,670,091
Bank rate	4%	4%

After depreciation, interest on loans, etc. \*Loss. \*Deficit. \*Includes \$495,000 extraordinary income arising from use and occupancy insurance on Milwaukee plant destroyed by fire in September, 1921.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Bank of England's weekly return compares as follows:

	Feb. 28 '24	Mar. 1 '23
Circulation	£1,050,000,000	£1,020,000,000
Public deposits	£13,106,000,000	£12,500,000,000
Private deposits	£110,436,000	£110,548,000
Govt. securities	£51,197,000	£47,382,000
Other securities	£88,231,000	£81,077,000
Reserves	£22,277,000	£23,581,000
Prev. surplus	£4,670,091	£4,534,938
P. & I. surp.	£6,671,092	£6,670,091
Bank rate	4%	4%

Interest on loans, etc. \*Loss. \*Deficit. \*Includes \$495,000 extraordinary income arising from use and occupancy insurance on Milwaukee plant destroyed by fire in September, 1921.

## NORTHERN CENTRAL REPORT

The Northern Central Railway income statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows net income of \$2,166,368 after expenses and interest charges, as compared with net of \$2,166,368 for the 1922 year.

## RAY CONSOLIDATED PROFIT

RAY Consolidated Copper Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, net income of \$1,036,522 after depreciation but before depletion, compared with deficit of \$453,114 in 1922.

## CHINO COPPER INCOME

Chino Copper reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income of \$194,612 after depreciation but before depletion, compared with deficit of \$458,755 in 1922.

## COPPER MORE ACTIVE

A more active demand for copper has developed and prices have advanced to 13½ cents to 18½ cents. New York harbor basis, and 13½ cents to 13¾ cents for regular domestic deliveries.

## AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS 50 PER CENT ABOVE VOLUME OF EXPORTS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 26—Figures issued by the Commonwealth Customs Department for the first five months of the fiscal year 1923-24 show that during that period the value of the imports exceeded that of the exports by nearly 50 per cent. In the five months the goods imported were worth £59,855,824 compared with exports valued at £39,885,072—a trade balance of £19,951,552 against Australia. As the Commonwealth is also a heavily indebted nation and must meet her external bill by means of exporting goods or gold, the position is serious.

To some extent the lateness of the season in Australia has been responsible for a diminution in exports. The vagaries of overseas markets, particularly for dairy produce, have also made exporters cautious. In the months July to November, 1923, the value of the wool exported was £21,537,524 for the corresponding term in 1922.

Another contributory cause was the news that the French Government had issued a decree prohibiting the export of hides and skins, and as some British tanners of chrome calf use French skins it is bound to have an effect on the market.

Tanners appear to be well stocked with salted South American hides here and are holding off as prices paid by Continental buyers are much in advance of British leather makers' ideas. Cables also report big buying by American tanners at a figure the British tanners are greatly depreciated currency, will be placed in a serious position in seeking markets for her produce.

The will mean that Australia, by reason of the long distance she is situated from her markets, the high wage rates ruling in her industries, and the fact that many of her chief competitors are working with a greatly depreciated currency, will be placed in a serious position in seeking markets for her produce.

Under the accepted national policy of protection for Australian industries a generous margin of preference is accorded British manufacturers. The Association of British Manufacturers and British Agents in Australia, while protesting against high duties, admits that the preference accorded confers many advantages on British trade. "British goods" are only required to contain 25 per cent of British material and labor to entitle them to enter preference rates of duty. This has produced a protest from Australian manufacturers, who contend that the preference was never intended to apply to German and Belgian articles on which the finishing touches only were added in England. This matter is now receiving the attention of the Tariff Board.

The preference provisions of the tariff of 1908-11 applied to about 65 per cent of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5.6 per cent of the value of the goods. The tariff of 1921 increased the application of preference rates to 90 per cent of the imports from the United Kingdom and increased the margin of preference to 12.2 per cent of the value of the goods. The actual amount of preference granted to goods of British origin last year was nearly £6,000,000.

In addition to this straight-out preference, the tariff makes provision to protect the trade of the United Kingdom in the Australian market from depreciated foreign currencies. This is done by means of the imposition of what are known as "dumping" duties, which have been brought into operation in regard to a wide range of goods, mostly of German origin. It is consequence of the operation of the tariff that Australia increased from 35.41 per cent of the total imports in 1917-18 to 51.43 per cent last year. In the same period imports from British possessions fell from 19.88 per cent to 12.62 per cent, and those from foreign countries from 44.71 per cent to 35.95 per cent.

In the light of these figures it is probable that a determined effort will be made to have the preference clause of the tariff amended if Britain fails to show that she is prepared to grant some measure of reciprocity.

The prohibition is the outcome of the action of the French Shoe Manufacturers' Syndicate, which has urged for some time that the depletion of the French supplies of hides and skins caused prices to advance enormously.

It is well known that caskets have been bought freely in Paris by the Germans for some time, and that the United States has also more or less raid the French markets when the price suited them.

Patent is a good seller, and large quantities are arriving for the spring trade from America. Suede seems reviving a little, while kid in the medium and common grades is popular. So far the colored kid has not been favored much, but manufacturers are still hoping for a change in the feminine taste in this direction.

AMERICAN WOOLEN'S OPENING

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—American Woolen Company opened its lines of women's wear for the fall of 1924 with prices from 5 per cent to 11 per cent lower than the previous season. This is the most extensive opening this department

## EARLY BUYING STARTS PRICES UPWARD AGAIN

### Substantial Support Is Given Leading Issues of Stock Market

Constructive forces were at work at the opening of today's New York stock market, initial prices displaying a firm tone. Buying was influenced to some extent by Charles M. Schwab's optimistic statement on business conditions, and the favorable nature of a number of the January railroad earnings reports. Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western each advanced about a point.

Substantial buying support continued to come into the market, the advance assuming broader proportions as trading progressed.

New high records were established by New Orleans, Texas & Mexico at 98 1/2, and Norfolk & Western at 111 1/4, up 1/4 and 1/8 respectively. Gains of a point or more were also made by about a dozen other issues in the first half hour, including General Electric, Timken Roller Bearing, Corn Products, Houston Oil and Company.

Chesapeake & Ohio extended its gain to 24 1/2 points. Virginia-Carolina Chemical issues again turned heavy, the preferred dropping 1 1/2%.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

### Copper Shares Weak

Rallying tendencies which set in late yesterday continued this morning, with trading restricted. Renewed selling of copper shares around noon had a depressing effect in other quarters, Anaconda dropping 1 1/4 points to 32 1/2, a new 1924 low, and Inspiration dropping 1 1/2.

The standard industrials improved moderately, the principal fluctuations being among the specialties. American Hide & Leather preferred, Gulf States Steel, and National Dairy Products joining the list of stocks to sell to 2 points above yesterday's final figures.

Oil, which showed a tendency to headlong, yesterday, stiffened to 10 points above last week's declines in crude oil production and imports.

Frisco Railroad issues developed strength during the morning.

Call money opened at 4 1/4 per cent. Liquidation of Inspiration Copper on the passing of the quarterly dividend carried it down to 22, and St. Paul Preferred, Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific, down 1 1/2 and 2 points on the poor January earnings. Other stocks, however, worked upward in the afternoon, Norfolk moving up to 115 1/4, a gain of 5 points in response to rumors of a change in control and larger dividends.

### Bonds Irregular

Active buying in Norfolk & Western convertible 6s, which rose in sympathy with the strength of the stock more than three points to a new high level for the year, and particularly of Virginia-Carolina Chemical issues from their drastic decline of yesterday, featured today's early bond dealings. Returns of a stock dividend for Norfolk & Western, and a possible lease of the road to Pennsylvania stimulated activity in the bonds.

Virginia-Carolina bonds strengthened on optimistic statements from official quarters regarding the company's affairs, indicating cash on hand sufficient to meet current needs. A directors' meeting was adjourned for lack of a quorum. On moderate buying the 7s, 8s and 9s were up 1/4 to 2 1/4 points, the 10s with the convertible 7s 1/2s. Series A, almost six points. Fluctuations throughout the rest of the list were irregular, with a few heavy spots among industrials and miscellaneous bonds.

## VIRGINIA-CAROLINA FINANCIAL POSITION IS FAR FROM WEAK

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Bankers interested in the affairs of Virginia-Carolina Chemical are now taking a survey of the company's financial status. This has given rise to gossip which, those familiar with the company's affairs suggest, amounts to "jumping to conclusions."

The financial position of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, exclusive of its subsidiary, Southern Cotton Oil, is regarded as far from weak, the ratio of assets being three to one of current liabilities. Capital, however, represents about one-half of the bank loans and the company has no current trade liabilities. Furthermore its line of available banking credit is far from being exhausted.

The report for May 31, 1923, was a consolidated statement, showing total assets of \$16,235,000, compared with \$23,661,000 in the preceding year.

Current bank loans of the Virginia-Carolina itself are less than half the 1923 consolidated figure.

Bankers intimate with Virginia-Carolina's affairs particularly point out that there has been a decided improvement in the fertilizer business and collections in the cotton oil business are up 20% as a result of higher cotton prices. The volume of fertilizer being shipped indicates that the next few months will prove favorable to the company. There has been some price-cutting, but this is not expected to eliminate profits in the main.

## WOOL CONTRACTING ON SHEEP'S BACK

Contracting of wool on the sheep's back has begun in the far west and has been spreading rapidly in the last 48 hours.

Early contracts were placed in Texas and Arizona to a limited extent, and there is general buying, especially for the account of several large Boston houses. Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, which has accounted for fair weight of wool at prices generally within the range of 40¢/42¢ for fine and medium clipped.

## CORN MARKET AGAIN HIGHER

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—For the third day in succession, the corn market today overtopped previous high price records of the season. Today's new records were in July and September deliveries. After opening unchanged to 1 1/2 higher, May 32 1/2, the market kept near the initial price.

The wheat opening varied from a shade lower to 1 1/2 advance, May 110 1/4, and July 110 1/4.

Oats started at 4 1/2 decline to 1 1/2 gain, May 49¢/49 1/2.

SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Sidney Blumenthal & Co. reports net income of \$161,729 for 1923, after deducting taxes and estimated federal tax, equal to \$4.15 a share on 21,242 par common shares after deducting preferred dividends.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Open High Low Feb. 28 Feb. 27

Air Reduction. 75 75 74 74 74 74

Ajax Rubber. 75 75 74 74 74 74

Alaska Jud. 1 1 1 1 1 1

Allied Chem. 68 68 68 68 68 68

Allied Chem. pf. 111 111 111 111 111 111

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## MANY ADVANTAGES FROM REMINGTON NOISELESS DEAL

### Sales Agencies of Larger Concern to Become Joint Offices for Both Companies

The Remington Typewriter Company's assumption of control of the manufacturing and merchandising of Noiseless typewriters through its 51 per cent ownership in the newly formed Remington Noiseless Corporation is expected to prove of great benefit to the Remington and Noiseless and highly advantageous to Noiseless.

Noiseless models have been brought to a high mechanical standard, and the company has a fine factory. But the resources of the Noiseless Company had been eaten into heavily by costly experimenting during the development stage, as well as by attempts to market the output before designs had been fully completed.

It found itself without the resources needed to bring the designs to perfection, let when the models had been perfected. Its alternative was either to call on its backers for several million more for creating a demand large enough to enable manufacture upon such scale as would make real profit possible, or else to affiliate with some company having adequate world-wide sales facilities. The Noiseless financial advisers decided the latter course was the wiser.

#### No Money Passed

Pooling of interests is considered one of the greatest strides in corporate development since the visible machine gained supremacy over the "blind" writer. The new alignment assures full development of all possibilities in the noiseless idea, as, in whatever further changes may prove necessary in development of Noiseless models, the company will benefit from the experience of Remington's inventors and engineers.

That no money passed makes the transaction unique, as it is not a sale, a purchase, or even a merger, but rather an affiliation, for Remington-Noiseless will have a distinct corporate entity from the Remington Typewriter Company with its own patent rights, factors and sales.

#### What Noiseless receives for the 51 per cent interest given to Remington is the right to have all Remington's sales offices become joint sales offices for both Remington and Noiseless products, with cost of maintenance and operation prorated between the two. In addition, it is to have for five years a minimum turnover of purchases about 10 per cent greater than the recent annual sales. This should give sufficient turnover to insure moderate profits to the new corporation, 51 per cent of which will return to Remington.

#### Sales Advantages

The increased cost of marketing Noiseless products will be small, while the arrangement will give Remington salesmen entry into many important offices where Noiseless machines are standard for special conditions of quiet, and where some other make than Remington is not available on office work. This is expected to prove a stepping stone to much new business.

Remington becomes the only company with full range of typewriter products capable of doing everything known to the art, from portables, large machines, to general office work, noiseless machines, to accounting and special conditions, to accounting and special machines, together with ribbons, paper, and other supplies. The new alignment is an important step in Remington's plans for becoming again the largest maker of typewriters in the world.

Noiseless sales have been good in the larger cities. It has been the cost of maintaining offices in smaller cities and towns, and of providing service sold with the modern typewriter that has prevented the development of the sales volume necessary to enable adequate profits. Remington already has offices in the smaller cities here and abroad. It should be able to develop small-city business rapidly at small expense.

#### Quiet Operation Desired

Recent developments have shown the importance that quietness is assuming in typewriter development. In the last two or three years, the four leading makers of typewriter machines, in bringing out new models, have emphasized quietness of operation.

Just how closely Noiseless operation can be approached in type-bar machine without undue sacrifice of carbon-making ability remains to be seen. With its momentum accumulator and toggle stroke, Noiseless has been blazing the way in a new direction. With Remington guiding the future development of the idea, every aid is assured in working out problems. If worked out so as to enable development of a satisfactory Noiseless general office typewriter, either through the combination of Remington and Noiseless patents, or by the discovery of some new idea to carry the momentum-accumulator idea one step further, Remington stockholders will gain at least 51 per cent of the resulting benefit.

Remington now has type-bar machines reputed to be as good as any, and now controls the toggle-stroke, momentum-accumulator possibilities, the direction in which any great further advance in the art would seem to lie.

## COPPER SHARES ARE FEATURE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The feature of the stock market was the strength in copper shares on reports that American copper companies were working on a scheme to restrict production of the metal.

The market on the whole was quiet. Gilt-edge issues were mixed. The rush of new issues has given a check to the investment market. French loans were easier on weakness in francs.

South American rails were firm on gold earnings reports. Rains were irregular. Diamond shares were supported. Dials were inclined to be heavy.

## VICKERS PLANS NEW FINANCING

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Vickers' Ltd. proposed to issue £8,000,000 new debenture stock, the first offering to be £3,250,000, of which £1,000,000 will be allotted in exchange for the existing 7 per cent stock and the balance to provide for repayment of the outstanding 7% notes and other financial requirements. The first debenture holder will offer a 1 per cent increase in interest from 4 per cent to 5 per cent.

## BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

## OIL COMPANY TO VOID AGREEMENT

### Buffalo Concern to Defy Attorney-General and Sell Stock

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Officials of the Buffalo-Texas Oil Company announced today that steps would be taken to set aside the stipulation entered into with the state Attorney-General whereby the sale of stock in that company and the Buffalo-Southeastern Oil Company would cease. Breach of faith by the Attorney-General's office in making public the agreement to sell stock, it was charged, is charged by the oil company officials.

Attorney Arthur R. Conley, representing the oil company officials, said that for several months shareholders had been working on a plan to reduce the amount of outstanding stock and that when the Attorney-General's office agreed to a plan to procedure the stockholders and officials acquiesced.

Attorney Conley denied that \$500,000 in stock had been issued on leases worth between \$2000 and \$2500, as charged in a statement issued by Attorney-General Sherman, and declared that these assets are worth at least \$500,000.

Stock in both the Buffalo-Texas Oil Company and the Buffalo-Southeastern Oil Company is held chiefly here, Chicago and St. Louis.

"In agreeing to the plan of the Attorney-General for reorganizing the company and reducing the amount of outstanding stock, we were putting into effect something that they had had in mind for some time," said Attorney Conley. "All this was based on the theory that nothing should be published until our people had a chance to reorganize and to save their assets. Now, however, we will make a motion to once to vacate the stipulation. We have been willing to go to court from the beginning. We have nothing to fear."

## IRON AND STEEL MARKET CONTINUES ON AN EVEN KEEL

The Iron Trade Review says: "Conversely buying policies followed painstakingly by many consumers tend to keep the iron and steel market on an even keel."

Spectacular movements of new tonnages and prices which often marked similar conditions of flush demand in the past, are conspicuously absent. Day-to-day tonnages is coming from various sources and is maintained at a large aggregate.

The evidence of steady consumption and general buying power in the opinion of high places in industry, the present full rate of operations may be expected continually, or to August at least.

In the Mahoning valley, open-hearth steel works and independent producers are 92 to 94 per cent engaged, which represents practically the maximum capacity. For the entire industry the average remains at 85 to 86 per cent.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	4½%
Outstanding com. paper	4½%	4½%
Customer's com. paper	5½%	5½%
Individ. com. lns.	5½%	5½%

Bar silver in New York **82½c** **83c**  
Bar silver in London **83½d** **83d**  
Mexican dollars **48½c** **48½c**  
Canadian ex. dis. **3½d** **3½d**

## CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

Boston, New York  
Exchanges ..... \$60,000,000 \$887,000,000  
Year ago today ..... 78,000,000 88,000,000  
Year ago today ..... 25,000,000 25,000,000  
F. R. bank credit ..... 25,628,744 72,000,000

## ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston delivery  
Princip. Banks ..... 4½-6½ days 4½-6½-7½%  
30-60 days ..... 4½-6½-7½%  
Under 30 days ..... 4½-6½%

## LENDING MONEY BANKS

40-60 days ..... 4½-6½-7½%  
Under 20 days ..... 4½-6½%

## EUROPEAN STATE BANKS

40-60 days ..... 4½-6½-7½%  
Under 30 days ..... 4½-6½%

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Chicago ..... 4½%  
New York ..... 4½%  
St. Louis ..... 4½%  
Philadelphia ..... 4½%  
Kansas City ..... 4½%  
Cleveland ..... 4½%  
Pittsburgh ..... 4½%  
Atlanta ..... 4½%  
San Francisco ..... 4½%  
London ..... 5%  
Madrid ..... 5%  
Athens ..... 5%  
Budapest ..... 5%  
Prague ..... 5%  
Rome ..... 5%  
Sofia ..... 5%  
Brussels ..... 5%  
Copenhagen ..... 5%  
Calcutta ..... 5%  
Christiania ..... 5%  
Vienna ..... 5%  
Helsingfors ..... 5%  
Warsaw ..... 5%

## LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Chicago ..... 4½%  
New York ..... 4½%  
St. Louis ..... 4½%  
Philadelphia ..... 4½%  
Kansas City ..... 4½%  
Cleveland ..... 4½%  
Atlanta ..... 4½%  
San Francisco ..... 4½%  
London ..... 5%  
Madrid ..... 5%  
Athens ..... 5%  
Budapest ..... 5%  
Prague ..... 5%  
Rome ..... 5%  
Sofia ..... 5%  
Brussels ..... 5%  
Copenhagen ..... 5%  
Calcutta ..... 5%  
Christiania ..... 5%  
Vienna ..... 5%  
Helsingfors ..... 5%  
Warsaw ..... 5%

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figure:

Last  
Demand ..... 4½%  
Current ..... 4½%  
Previous ..... 4½%  
Parity ..... 4½%

French francs ..... 0.024 0.049½ 0.052  
Belgian francs ..... 0.035 0.055 0.058  
Suisse francs ..... 0.723 0.738 0.740  
Dollars ..... 0.723 0.728 0.730  
Holland ..... 0.723 0.728 0.730  
Sweden ..... 2.613 2.610 2.612  
Norway ..... 1.821 1.818 1.826  
Spain ..... 1.286 1.282 1.284  
Portugal ..... 0.320 0.320 0.320  
Greece ..... 0.018½ 0.018½ 0.018½  
Argentina ..... 0.287½ 0.284 0.284  
Brazil ..... 1.206 1.206 1.224  
Poland ..... 0.012 0.012 0.012  
Hungary ..... 0.261 0.261 0.261  
Jugoslavia ..... 0.126 0.126 0.126  
Finland ..... 0.254 0.250 0.252  
Czechoslovakia ..... 0.291½ 0.290½ 0.292½  
Hungary ..... 0.705 0.705 0.705  
Hong Kong ..... 0.504 0.504 0.504  
Bomby ..... 0.290 0.290 0.290  
Cochin ..... 0.790 0.790 0.790  
U.S.A. ..... 0.792 0.792 0.792  
Chile ..... 0.10 0.10 0.10  
Peru ..... 4.05 4.05 4.05

\*Per thousand. \*Per million.

## PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW JERSEY

January ..... 1923 1922  
Oper. revenues ..... \$7,100,000 \$7,075,000

Net after charges ..... 2,007,637 2,004,547

Oper. revenue-year ..... 79,247,678 78,913,456

Bar after charges ..... 5,705,525 5,694,834

## DIVIDENDS

Illinois Bell Telephone declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 29.

Arkansas Natural Gas declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent, the same rate of 1½ cents a share per annum on net of earnings. The first dividend will be paid April 1 to stock of record April 1.

Vulcan Tanning Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and preferred A stocks, payable April 20 to stock of record April 16.

S. Kress Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred both payable April 1 to stock of record March 17.

Kennecott Copper Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents payable April 1 to stock of record April 1.

General Railway Signal declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend of preferred A stock payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Congoleum Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common and 75 cents on the preferred both payable April 30 to stock of record April 16.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO JANUARY EARNINGS SHOW A DECREASE

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's January gross earnings approximated \$18,500,000 compared with \$20,650,970 in January, 1923. Net operating income shows nearly the same decrease from the first month of 1923, gross was \$3,609,494 a year ago. The common gross was \$17,075,254 and net \$6,658,693.

The road averages to show a decrease of 7.7 per cent was saved for net. January net, however, did not establish a new high record. In 1922, the total for the first month was \$895,345, or \$43,282 more than last month's showing.

In the 10 years ended 1922 Norfolk & Western averaged to show 7.4 per cent of the year's total gross in January. In that month last year 7.2 per cent of the 1923 gross was reported. The proportion in January, 1922, was 19.10 per cent of the year's gross shown.

The average for the 10 years ended 1922 was 9.10 per cent of the year's gross shown. January net a year ago was 5.2 per cent of the 1922 total. The average for 10 years was 4.62 per cent of the year's gross reported.

Net earnings last month amounted to \$1,687,561. This was surprising. In the corresponding month of 1923 net was \$2,839,744. In other words, net fell off \$1,152,183 last month as compared with the corresponding month of 1923. This was a decrease of 40.5 per cent.

Southern Pacific last year showed the largest gross in its history, and the largest share earnings since 1918. The January gross last year amounted to 7.8 per cent of the 1923 total.

The average for the 10 years ended 1922 was 9.10 per cent of the year's gross shown. January net a year ago was 5.2 per cent of the 1922 total. The average for 10 years was 4.62 per cent of the year's gross reported.

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## COMMITTEE OF 10 'BOOSTERS' TO PLAY

**A. B. C. Bowlers Have a New  
Mark of 2823 to Shoot at  
Today, the Sixth Session**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—Committee of 10 booster squads, recruited by the local organization which promoted the tourney, feature today's play for the sixth session of the twenty-fourth annual championships of the American Bowling Congress at the 132d Regiment Armory here. Bensinger Bowling Houses fill up another squad, and some new leaders are expected to show among the first 10 in standing from Bensinger's Randolph establishment.

Bowlers today shoot at the new mark of 2823, set up yesterday by Samuelson's Arcades No. 4 team. This took first place by a wide margin over the 2765 count, by which Calumet Council led on Tuesday. The Bensinger Club Red is in for second place with a total of 2800, dropping Calumet to third. Others to crowd into the first 10 were the bowlers of the Illinois Athletic Club, with a count of 2738, and the Norwegian Bowling League five, with a record of 2729.

Samuelson's made their total on team No. 10, 2665 and 967. Every man on the team fell below the double century average. Oscar Mutl scored games of 266 and 200. Harry Benfield counted one of 236, and C. Christiansen scored one of 224. Three game totals of 590 were marked up by Mutl and Christiansen.

For the Hamilton Club Reds the outstanding performance was that of F. G. Barker, 200, 194, and 196 for a total of 590. Team games were 952, 930, and 918. Although placing just outside of the first 10, the Hamilton Club Blues marked up a good total of 2702. Two other high counts just outside the top 10 are Chicago Blues, 2694, and Chicago Custer of the American Institute of Banking, 2670.

Williams of the latter team raised the individual game mark of the tourney to 558. Maas of the Hamilton Club Blues was second for the day with 242. Teams placing among the first 10 to day will lose some of the following:

**Samuelson's Arcades No. 4, 2823; Hamilton Club Reds No. 10, 2665; Council 2765; Edward Tancle 2756; Goldsmith Recados, 2740; Illinois Athletic Club Bowlers, 2738; Garrow Five, 2732; W. Alexander, 2731; H. J. Drury, No. 2, 2729; and Norwegian Bowling League.**

## MRS. F. I. MALLORY IN FLORIDA FINAL

**Faces Miss Bancroft Today for  
Tennis Title**

**PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28.—Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, former national lawn tennis champion of the United States, faces Miss Alice C. Bancroft of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., today in the final round for the singles tennis championship of Florida. Mrs. Mallory advanced by defeating Miss Clare Cassel, New York, defending champion, 6-2, 6-0, in the semifinal yesterday, while Miss Bancroft put out Miss Phyllis Walsh of Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-2.**

Mrs. Mallory was slow in starting yesterday, but soon worked into the full sweep of her remarkable game and completely overwhelmed Miss Cassel in the final set. Miss Cassel had two sets on the Flager challenge trophy, and had won yesterday she might have claimed it as a permanent possession. Mrs. Mallory, who gained her first leg on the cup in 1915, now appears to be the eventual holder of the prize.

Earlier in the day in the third round Mrs. Mallory had defeated Mrs. DeForest Candee of New York, by the score of 7-5, 6-0; Miss Cassel had defeated Mrs. Bronson Batchelor at 6-2, 6-2; Miss Walsh at 6-2, 6-2; and Miss Bancroft had won from Miss D. Ballehouse, an English girl, by a score of 6-2, 6-1. The summary:

**FLORIDA WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Third Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. DeForest Candee, New York, 7-5, 6-0.

Miss Clare Cassel, New York, defeated Mrs. Bronson Batchelor, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Alice Bancroft, Longwood, C. C., defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-2.

**DOUBLES**

First Round

Mrs. John Welsh and Miss Lucia Chase defeated Mrs. E. Rutherford and Miss E. Carhart, 6-3, 6-4.

Second Round

Mrs. DeForest Candee and Mrs. Stokes Weaver defeated Mrs. P. W. Sprague and Mrs. James Shaw, 6-3, 6-2.

**PRINCETON HOPES TO  
DEFEAT YALE TEAM**

**PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 28 (Special)—** Basing the showing made by the two teams against Columbia University, followers of the Princeton varsity swimming team, the Princeton intercollegiate Swimming Association standing from the champion Eells when they meet next Saturday in the Yale Pool at New Haven. When Yale met Columbia Feb. 15, the Eells won by a score of 26 to 25, but last night the Tigers defeated the Blue and White by the over-weighting of 57 to 25, thus Columbia being able to win only two second places. Columbia, however, ended up for the swimming defeat by winning the water-polo game, 21 to 15.

J. H. Hawkins '28 was easily the individual star of the swimming events as he not only won the 100 and 440-yard swims and took part on the winning relay team, but also established a new record of 56.1 sec. for the Princeton 50-yard swim—won by R. S. Hayes '25.

Princeton, second; W. W. Butterworth '25, Princeton, second; Harold Solomon '26, Columbia, third; Time—2m. 48s.

100-Yard Relay—won by J. H. Hawkins '25, Princeton; J. A. Montgomery '24, Princeton, second; P. J. Wacker '25, Columbia, third; Time—2m. 48s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—won by L. A. Draper '25, Princeton; C. D. Millicent '26, Columbia, second; David Pender '25, Princeton, third; Time—2m. 48s.

100-Yard Backstroke—won by M. D. Higgins '25, Princeton; E. S. Harberger '25, Columbia, second; E. S. Rising '23, Princeton, third; Time—2m. 57.3s.

100-Yard Freestyle—won by H. F. Hollstein '25, Columbia, third; Time—59.5s.

100-Yard butterfly—won by L. A. Draper '25, Princeton; C. D. Millicent '26, Columbia, second; David Pender '25, Princeton, third; Time—2m. 48s.

100-Yard Diving—won by R. S. Hayes '25, Princeton; R. S. Hayes '25, Princeton, second; E. B. Vurgason '25, Princeton, third; Time—2m. 48s.

Water-Polo—won by M. D. Higgins '25, Princeton; E. S. Harberger '25, Columbia, second; E. S. Rising '23, Princeton, third; Time—1m. 42s.

## 1923-24 WESTERN RACE WAS MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

**Already Looking Forward to Another Great Season—  
Pittsburgh Has Prize Hockey Sextet**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—Committee of 10 booster squads, recruited by the local organization which promoted the tourney, feature today's play for the sixth session of the twenty-fourth annual championships of the American Bowling Congress at the 132d Regiment Armory here. Bensinger Bowling Houses fill up another squad, and some new leaders are expected to show among the first 10 in standing from Bensinger's Randolph establishment.

Bowlers today shoot at the new mark of 2823, set up yesterday by Samuelson's Arcades No. 4 team. This took first place by a wide margin over the 2765 count, by which Calumet Council led on Tuesday. The Bensinger Club Reds edge in for second place with a total of 2800, dropping Calumet to third. Others to crowd into the first 10 were the bowlers of the Illinois Athletic Club, with a count of 2738, and the Norwegian Bowling League five, with a record of 2729.

Samuelson's made their total on team No. 10, 2665 and 967. Every man on the team fell below the double century average. Oscar Mutl scored games of 266 and 200. Harry Benfield counted one of 236, and C. Christiansen scored one of 224. Three game totals of 590 were marked up by Mutl and Christiansen.

For the Hamilton Club Reds the outstanding performance was that of F. G. Barker, 200, 194, and 196 for a total of 590. Team games were 952, 930, and 918. Although placing just outside of the first 10, the Hamilton Club Blues marked up a good total of 2702. Two other high counts just outside the top 10 are Chicago Blues, 2694, and Chicago Custer of the American Institute of Banking, 2670.

Williams of the latter team raised the individual game mark of the tourney to 558. Maas of the Hamilton Club Blues was second for the day with 242. Teams placing among the first 10 to day will lose some of the following:

**Samuelson's Arcades No. 4, 2823; Hamilton Club Reds No. 10, 2665; Council 2765; Edward Tancle 2756; Goldsmith Recados, 2740; Illinois Athletic Club Bowlers, 2738; Garrow Five, 2732; W. Alexander, 2731; H. J. Drury, No. 2, 2729; and Norwegian Bowling League.**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—(Questionably the closing of each season in the western section of the United States Amateur Hockey Association has given rise to free predictions among hockey followers that each succeeding season proves more popular, and this year has proven no exception. When the Evelleth and Duluth Hockey Clubs played off the Sudbury Wolves a year ago, W. D. White featured for the Toronto Canoe Club Juniors when that team won the Canadian junior title in 1920. These players' appearance on the ice, with their style of play, always meant much to spectators, and consequently they were always playing before large gatherings of fans.

The play-off series soon to start, was brought about by the Olympic situation, and will probably be done away with in the season to come. Originally it was planned to give those teams, handicapped through furnishing players to overseas, an opportunity to play off the players of the host club. The Boston Athletic Association approached a notch nearer winning the eastern division title of the United States Amateur Hockey Association last night through the medium of the victory by the tail-end team, the Maple Athletic Association over the runner-up to the B. A. A. Boston Hockey Club, with a score of 2 to 1. The home team must win two games while the Unicorns must drop three to obtain a tie in the standing.

The New Haven Hockey Club also benefited by the Hockey Club's loss last night and is now tied for second place and stands the same chance of reaching a tie with the B. A. A. Should both New Haven and the Maple Club win their remaining two games while the B. A. A. loses three, a triple tie will serve to tangle up matters. One of the Hockey Club's games probably will not be played unless it will have a bearing on the standing for it is a play-off of a tie game with the Maples.

The contest last night was another in which great talents held the upper hand. The Boston, H. C. and the New Haven Hockey Club, with

last year, Lionel Conacher, as well known here now as in Canada, was hailed as that country's greatest athlete, and at that time was playing for Aursa Lee, from which W. H. Cotton, its premier center ice man, also came. E. L. McCurry and W. B. Winters, wing and goals respectively, hailed from the Toronto Argonauts, while A. M. MacLean was the Sudbury Wolves a year ago. W. D. White featured for the Toronto Canoe Club Juniors when that team won the Canadian junior title in 1920. These players' appearance on the ice, with their style of play, always meant much to spectators, and consequently they were always playing before large gatherings of fans.

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The New Haven Hockey Club also

## HOCKEY CLUB NOW FAR BEHIND B. A. A.

**Tied With New Haven by Los-  
ing to Maples, 2 to 1**

*UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY  
STANDING (Western Division)*

*Goals—*

*W. T. For Agst. P.C.*

*Boston A. A. . . . . 7 0 2 35 12 .73*

*Boston H. C. . . . . 5 1 5 24 20 .500*

*New Haven H. C. . . . . 0 5 23 19 .500*

*Maple A. A. . . . . 2 1 7 13 .333*

*Goals—*

*W. T. For Agst. P.C.*

*Kansas . . . . . 13 3 30 .500*

*Oklahoma . . . . . 9 5 25 .287 .642*

*Nebraska . . . . . 8 7 28 .402 .600*

*Washington . . . . . 2 1 23 .250 .500*

*Missouri . . . . . 6 7 29 .333 .500*

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Edward Thomas and the Endless Song

PART of the price that must be paid for the pace at which we move in these times in the daily loss through mere forgetfulness and hurry, of many things too fine to be estimated at a glance. Coarse and blatant colors that astonish, startlingly bizarre forms that cannot fail to catch the eye, arrest us for a moment, but there is little opportunity given for the recognition and understanding of really distinguished work which has only a sober and unostentatious loveliness to commend it. In a time when so many voices which were meant to sing are raised to a scream in order to overtop, the noises of the street, the quieter tones of delicate modulation are seldom heard. One is reminded of this when he tries to explain the present reputation of Edward Thomas.

Already, in six or seven years, the memory of him and of the work he left is growing a little dim. We think of him, when we think at all, as one of the many journalists at work in England ten or fifteen years ago who did, all of them, honest, intelligent, and craftsmanlike work of an essentially ephemeral sort. He is likely to seem, at first glance, indeed, even less important to us than many of the others were, because his pages have not even historical interest. They ignore almost entirely the social and political aspect of England in the years before the war and deal with a set of affections, whims, and fancies which seem as proper to the times of Chaucer or Shakespeare as to our own. No future historian, looking back to the first decades of the twentieth century and trying to discover in the printed records what human life was like at that time in England, will find in the books of Edward Thomas anything very much to his purpose. He will discover there only that one man of that day loved to live with an intensity of brooding happiness which verged at times upon sorrow, loved to be out in all weathers, loved trees and rivers and winds and roads and the book by the fireside, and loved, above all, his England, with a love that was almost holy. But it is just here, when we have failed to find the contemporary note in him, that we should suspect a distinction between him and the other men who filled the magazines in his time. Although he lived by his pen, he was not a journalist, because he did not write exclusively in or about the day that was passing overhead. He did not write entirely for that day, for his theme was larger than it. He listened all his life to an endless song—in which the opening years of the twentieth century were only one note. Like Richard Jefferies, from whom he learned so much, he was little con-

cerned about the superficial changes which the years bring on, the mere phantasmagoric procession of the ages, because he saw into the quietude underlying all vicissitude, into that final unity which, the more it seems to change, the more it remains everlastingly the same. The true journalist, as Plato might have said, is concerned entirely with the many, but Edward Thomas was interested only in the one.

After long brooding—or so one imagines—upon the mystery of the ephemeral, Thomas won through to a serene faith that the one remains, however the many may change and pass, and this faith would sustain him in perfect cheerfulness if he were here to see how the best work he did among us is already dropping away into oblivion. Few men have lived in more complete devotion to beauty, and few, therefore, have felt more poignantly the strangeness of beauty's fading. Now and again in his earlier writing this pathos of evanescence breaks out into passionate words, as where he says: "I awoke crying aloud that I would not have at all what I could not possess forever, but no answer came." This mood was mastered, however, as the years went over, by a deeper wisdom which was not won by any surcease in his devotion to earth's swift loveliness. He came to feel that nothing is permanently lost, nothing marred forever, and that the beauty we see spring and fall about us is drawn up endlessly from inexhaustible cisterns. The prose-poem which he called "The Flower Gatherer," for example, sad and stern as it may look at first, is really a record of the happiness and trust which, though tinged with shadow, always lay beneath. Whenever we turn in his prose or verse that note is sounding, sober on a fund of joy. The lurking shadow in it we all understand, for we too have wept to see the daffodil haste away so soon, but the over-arching happiness is a secret we feign would learn, the secret, that is, of the mystics, who love the single notes as we love them, or even more, but do not strive to hold them back, because they are listening to the endless song.

♦ ♦ ♦

The clearest evidence of Thomas's faith is found in the poems and prose in which he dealt with Nature. Certainly he was not a "naturalist" even to the degree that Thoreau, Hudson, and Burroughs were, and he was less concerned with exact description than Richard Jefferies. One does not see him standing apart from nature, taking notes, as all these others do at times. Nature's tides wash through him as freely as through bird and tree and cloud. He is suffused and penetrated by nature. Its throb and urge is in his breast and its waves go over him. He makes us see and know that it does not inhabit the wilds alone but the cities just as much, and the hearts of men. A graceful child, a powerful man, a beautiful woman, he loves with the same deep-seeling love that he gives to the flowers of the field. Even the grim and desolation of industrialism is one note in the song, and our ugliest cities have their place, somehow, in the total beauty of the world, albeit they are "a brief multitude." No timid aestheticism prevents his eyesing them as keenly as he does the bird in the hedge. He loved beauty so entirely that even ugliness could not deeply trouble him, for he knew that the stream would soon run clear again.

♦ ♦ ♦

Yet there can be no doubt that Edward Thomas was most at home in country places. Like Wordsworth and Jefferies, who also found nature in the wonders of London's spectacle, he found the terms of beauty simpler and easier to discern in the fields and woods. He looked at his England and his Wales with the keen eye of a lover, and he loved every tree and haystack and rutted lane they owned. The very earth was dear to him, not so much for the surface beauty, the more-picturesque, which any eye can see, but for something deeper down, indwelling. He saw the surface beauty, like the rest of us, but he was not dependent upon such external gauds. He went below them. Not aestheticism, certainly, and not even patriotism, but something deeper than either made this man one of the most passionate lovers of English soil that England has ever borne among her sons.

O. S.

## The Great Myths

The great myths: that is to say, myths made by great people. For the first plain fact about myth-making is one which has been most strangely lost sight of—that you cannot make a myth unless you have something to make it of. You cannot tell a secret which you do not know.

If the myth is about the sky, it must have been made by somebody who had looked at the sky. If the myth is about justice and fortitude, it must have been made by some one who knew what it was to be just and patient. According to the quantity of understanding in the person will be the quantity of significance in his fable; and the myth of a simple and ignorant race must necessarily mean little, because a simple and ignorant race have little to mean.

So the great question in reading a story is always, not what wild hunter dreamed, or what chidish race first dreaded it; but what wise man first perfectly told, and what strong people first perfectly lived by it. And the real meaning of any myth is that which it has at the noblest age of the nation among whom it is current. The farther back you pierce, the less significance you will find, until you come to the first narrow thought, which, indeed, contains the germ of the accomplished tradition; but only as the seed contains the flower.

As the intelligence and passion of the race develop, they cling to and nourish their beloved and sacred legend; leaf by leaf it expands under the touch of more pure affections, and more delicate imagination, until at last the perfect fable burgeons out into symmetry of milky stem, and honed bell.—Ruskin.



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## "Adam and Eve." From an Etching by Hugh Paton

## In His Own Garden

The house looked down at him, grave and mellow. Its facade of old, plum-coloured bricks, the inverted V of the two gables, the rectangles of the windows, and the creamy stucco of the little colonnade that joined the two projecting wings, all reflected unbroken in the green stillness of the moat. It was not a large house; it consisted only of the two wings and the central block, but it was complete and perfect; so perfect, that Chase, who knew and cared nothing about architecture, and whose mind was really absent, worrying, in Wolverhampton, was gradually softened into a comfortable satisfaction. The house was indeed small, sweet, and satisfying. There was no fault to be found with the house. It was lovely in colour and design. It carried off, in its perfect proportions, the grandeur of its manner with an easy dignity. It was quiet, the evening was quiet, the country was quiet; it was part of the evening and the country. The house was almost unknown to Chase, whose life had been spent in towns—factory towns. Here he was on the borders of Kent and Sussex where the nearest town was a village, a jumble of cottages round a green, at his own park-gates. The house seemed to lie at the very heart of peace.

A little wooden gate, moss-grown and slightly dilapidated, cut off the bridge from the gravelled entrance-space; he shut and latched it, and stood on the isle that the most surrounded. Swallows were swooping along the water, for the air was full of insects in the golden haze of the May evening. Faint clouds of haze hung about, blue and gold, deepening the mystery of the park, shrouding the recesses of the garden. The place was veiled. Chase put out his hand as though to push aside a veil.

He detected himself in the gesture, and glanced round guiltily to see whether he was observed. But he was alone; even the curtains behind the windows were drawn. He felt a desire to explore the garden, but hesitated, timorous and apologetic. Hitherto in his life he had explored only other people's gardens on the rare days when they were opened to the public; he remembered with what pained incredulity he had watched the public helping itself to the flowers out of the borders, for he could not help being a great respecter of property. He prided himself, of course, on being a Socialist; that was the fashion amongst the young men he occasionally frequented in Wolverhampton; but unlike them he was a Socialist whose sense of veneration was deeper and more instinctive than his socialism. He had thought at the time that he would be indignant if he were the owner of the garden. Now that he actually was the owner, he hesitated before entering the garden, with a sense of intrusion. Had he caught sight of a servant he would

certainly have turned and strolled off in the opposite direction.

The house lay in the hollow at the bottom of a ridge of wooded hills that sheltered it from the north, but the garden was upon the slope of the hill, in design quite simple: a central walk divided the square garden into halves, eased into very flat, shallow steps, and outlined by a low stone coping. A wall surrounded the whole garden. To reach the garden from the house, you crossed a little footbridge over the moat, at the bottom of the central walk. This simplicity, so obvious, yet, like the house, so satisfying, could not possibly have been otherwise ordered; it was married to the lie of the land. It flattered Chase with the delectable suggestion that he, a simple fellow, could have conceived and carried out the scheme as well as had the architect.

He was bound to admit that a simple fellow would not have thought of the peacocks. They were the royal touch that redeemed the gentle friendliness of the house and garden from all danger of complacency. He paused in amazement. . . . All the way up the low stone wall on either side of the central walk they sat, thirty or forty of them, their long tails sweeping down almost to the ground, the delicate crowns upon their heads erect in a feathered line of perspective, and the blue of their breasts rich above the grey stone coping. Half way up the walk, the coping was broken by two big balls, and upon one of these a peacock stood with his tail fully spread behind him, and uttered his discordant cry as though in the triumph and pride of his beauty.

Chase paused. He was too shy even to disturb those regal birds. He imagined the swirl of colour and the screech of indignation that would accompany his advance, and before their arrogance his timidity was abashed.

But he stood there for a very long while, looking at them, until the garden became swathed in the shrouds of the blue evening, very dusky and venerable. He did not pass over the moat, but stood on the little bridge, between the house and the garden, while those shrouds of evening settled with the hush of vespers round him.—V. Sackville-West, in "The Heir."

## The Immigrant in Canada

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you come out of England, my lass?

You bear the sweet English sign,

For the rich-wrought roses of England

Beneath your eyelids shine.

Are you come out of England, my lass?

Has your golden, abundant hair

Been tossed by the sea-wind of England—

I think you are from there.

Are you come out of England, my lass?

A gleam in your countenance lies,

I see the dear meadows of England

Bejewelled in your eyes.

A. E. Johnson.

## God Is Here

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

student of Christian Science, our thinking about our environment and experience is what constitutes our sense of them. The seemingly good mortal may say: "How can that be? I have done my best always, and yet I am surrounded by limitation, hatred, ugliness." The one who so speaks has failed to conquer his own beliefs in evil. We have not done our best, if we have believed evil inevitable. Did God, good, in His likeness, come into limited, hateful, unbeautiful surroundings? Certainly not. In divine Love, where the real man lives, there is abundance, freedom, success, beauty. The mortal need, then, is to let go of cramping beliefs; to think spiritually, boundlessly, beautifully; to reflect the divine Mind, claim its dominion, manifest its power. Such thinking will inevitably bring harmony into our consciousness.

Does one believe there is more appreciation, kindness, or opportunity for him in some other place? Let him begin to use every opportunity to the utmost where he is. Let him begin to express all the ability, appreciation, gratitude, he is capable of. Then, if he is not in his right place humanly, he will be put into his right place by the resistless power of God—spiritually controlled thought.

From the overcoming of any problem we may learn wisdom and courage, being strengthened and comforted by Mrs. Eddy's statement in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 149, 150): "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."

Should we not, then, cease to waste time in restless longing for the health, holiness, and success we dream await us, perhaps, somewhere else, overlooking thereby the good that is here today? Let us waken to accept, strive to appropriate, the boundless blessings which are always where God is; that is, here now.

Whittier has beautifully expressed it:—

" . . . All of good the past hath had

Remains to make our own time glad.

Our common, daily life divine,

And every land a Palestine.

"Henceforth my heart shall sigh no

more.

For older time and holier shore:

God's love and blessing, then and

there.

Are now and here and everywhere."

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AND  
HEALTH  
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the Scriptures

By

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## Pastures

The damaged brig has for neighbour  
a bark of humbler degree, a river  
bark in course of lading with the  
round cheeses of the country. Tossed

from one to another, they pass with  
mathematical precision through the  
hands of three stout Dutchmen, before  
reaching their allotted berth. The on-  
looker sets about counting them me-  
chanically, till, speculating whose

enviable robust appetites they are  
destined to satisfy, he loses count.

Of the quiet, level meadows he  
dreams, where these golden discs had  
their remote origin. From thence his  
fancy flies to Alpine pastures, where  
the cattle feed amid the ceaseless  
music of their bells. But how  
brought nearer? Not a footfall can  
he hear, but still the chime advances.

Only when it is all but abreast of  
where he is seated does he catch the  
muffled tread of many a hoof upon  
the road, deep in dust, and know that  
the kine are pacing homeward, bring-  
ing an echo of the mountain's music  
to the bosom of the plain.—Harry

Christopher Minchin, in "Talks &  
Traits."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924

## EDITORIALS

A few weeks ago an item appeared in a London newspaper announcing that

### Modern Civilization

judgment which may well give us pause. The first impressions made upon two men belonging to what the world calls primitive barbarism by their first contact with modern civilization were that the people were in a constant state of hurry, and that their faces were burdened with anxiety and care. Is modern civilization such a wonderful product as we are sometimes inclined to believe? A great part of Asia has made up its mind to the contrary and has decided that it is going to resist what it calls the excessive materialism of the West. And now Africa seems to be impressed with the same idea.

In medieval times, the belief was predominant that man's experience of human life was just a preparation for a future life, and public opinion and canon law were alike concerned with this life to come, and were opposed to paying too much attention to improving the conditions of human existence or to accumulating great possessions. The Reformation, and still more the Renaissance of Greek and Latin learning, entirely altered this point of view. The present life became much more an end in itself, and this impulse of interest in today's experiences led to the exploration of the globe, to the discoveries of natural science and to an astounding exploitation and control by mankind of the resources of nature. Modern civilization is essentially the outcome of this combination of the Protestant and the ancient Greek and Roman points of view. It has some wonderful accomplishments to its credit, accomplishments in the realm of humanism, freedom, politics, literature, and the arts, no less than in its command over the forces of nature. But it has led also to a terrible scramble for material gain which has crushed out in multitudes the finer and gentler fruits of the Spirit.

Modern civilization, indeed, came to its apex in 1914. Its achievements culminated in the Great War, the most universal and the most destructive war in history, a war which in its ultimate analysis was manifestly the outcome of the reckless and selfish lust for power and wealth among the leading peoples of the western world. The experience of the past ten years is in itself a proof that in many respects modern civilization has been tested and found wanting. Even two quite primitive African guides have been able to discern that many are hustling too vehemently after wealth and that their faces are drawn and worn with care.

The Founder of Christianity foresaw all this quite clearly. In the famous parable of the sower and the seed he said that the good news of the way of salvation which he taught would fall on various kinds of ground. Some of it would be rocky and barren and the seed would be eaten by the birds of the air, or would spring up and wither quickly. Some of it would fall on better ground and grow well but later would be choked by thorns. Some would fall on good soil and bear fruit abundantly. The parable is just as true in its political as in its personal application. Part of humanity did not accept the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth at all. Other religious beliefs and political oppressions crushed it out. But the so-called Christian peoples did accept it, but no one can say that except for a few they have so far made much of a success in putting it into practice. Yet Jesus made it perfectly clear why they would fail. He said that many who listened to his gospel would allow it to be choked with the cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and therefore would bring no fruit to perfection. Is not that exactly what has happened to the Christian world, and is not that why we have wars and rumors of wars, and want, and famine, and woe, exactly as Jesus foresaw?

It is not difficult, then, to see what is the matter with modern civilization. It is not that man has learned how to obtain dominion over the earth or has discovered how to distribute its fruits and manufacture the products of his hands so that all can share them. These accomplishments are good and right. It is that he has made the collection of material things an end in itself. With many, both individuals and peoples, the riches and pleasures of this life are the main end of existence. And because they are so, greed and fear and despotism cause friction at every point alike in business and politics, and create the oppression and unemployment, the poverty and the unsatisfying luxury, which mark modern civilization and bring anxiety and care in their train.

The remedy, however, is no less clear. It is to put the Golden Rule in the first place both in business and politics, to put giving before getting, sharing before acquiring, service before power. For with this as the motive behind present-day civilization we shall bring about that order, and plenty, and full employment, which will end the wars and strikes which oppress mankind, and we shall walk the streets with less meaningless hustle and less harassed faces than the African visitors to London have noticed today.

WHILE discussion and planning and theorizing in regard to the housing problem are going on in all parts of the United States, an experiment looking toward a partial solution of it, and worthy of close study as to its methods and results by everyone everywhere, is about to be put into practical operation in Manchester, N. H.

It aims to provide homes at low cost for workers in moderate circumstances in the form of small houses surrounded with enough land to furnish abundance of light and air, ownership to be finally

obtained by the occupying family. Small payments are to be asked for as instalments toward the purchase and no initial deposit will be demanded. Finally, the requirement is made that each of the families thus assisted shall belong to some religious organization and shall contain at least two children. Briefest consideration of these conditions will convince practically anyone that success for such an experiment and widespread adoption of it would mean enormous benefit to the Nation.

The idea is that of one man, Edward M. Chase, of Manchester. He has founded the Chase Family Home Association, incorporated it, has given it \$50,000 to begin the building of houses and has arranged to erect 30 new houses at once, building four more each year. Already there have been 400 applications for these houses. When presenting the \$50,000 check to the association Mr. Chase said: "My sympathies are with the immigrant and with the laboring man who is trying to raise a family in a religious atmosphere. I have been thinking for the last twenty years how to better housing conditions and the result is the organization of this association."

The houses will be sold without profit on the basis of a weekly payment of \$7.50. Complete ownership will come in seventeen years and each house will cost not more than \$3333.33. Each one will stand on a lot not less than 100 by 50 feet in size, will contain six rooms and will be modern in every respect. The association will furnish half the cost of building the first thirty houses and will get the rest of the money from local banks.

The treasurer of the association will, if possible, be the president or treasurer of some national or savings bank and he will be a member of the board of trustees. The board, in addition to the treasurer, will consist of an attorney, a contractor, and others whose occupations and abilities fit them to be helpful in promoting the objects of the corporation. If possible, the articles stipulate, there shall always be on the board of trustees a member of the Protestant faith, the Roman Catholic faith and the Jewish faith.

Imagine big cities all over the United States surrounded by miles of homes like those envisioned and provided for in these most practical ways by Mr. Chase. Picture industrial towns like Manchester with rapidly growing populations made up largely of immigrants and laboring men, where such homes would house the people, with children growing up amid pleasant and inspiring surroundings and an uplifting religious atmosphere all about them. Think of houses costing only \$7.50 a week, with ultimate ownership coming in the not distant future, instead of the wage earner handing over exorbitant rent to landlords. Consider what these conditions would mean, if they existed all over the United States, for the economic, civic, moral and physical welfare of immense groups of the people.

Is not this New Hampshire experiment worth watching and imitating? In order to induce its wide adoption, it may be necessary to provide payments that would give a small profit on the money invested. But even with this added cost to home-makers, its benefits would be manifest and enormous.

WHEN the League of Nations was first formed there were many forecasts ventured in Paris that it would ultimately lead to a United States of Europe. Certain it is that the success or failure of the League affects the Europeans more intimately than the inhabitants of any other continent. And this year the question is asked more urgently than ever in Europe, "What shall we do with the League?" Either it must be a real league, or else it will disintegrate of itself. There are, however, several indications that a new effort will be made to give it new authority and new scope.

First among these signs must be put down the Labor Government in England. Mr. MacDonald has let it be known that he intends to deal with the European problems within the framework of the League of Nations, just as President Wilson intended all international problems should be treated. This means that the dubious "Conference of Ambassadors" which Mr. Asquith has condemned so vigorously, will no longer have British support as a gum-shoe substitute, and that all questions relating to international affairs will be brought before the League, instead of just those which no other agency can deal with. "We regard the League as a useful refuge can, into which we dump whatever we do not know how to handle," a British diplomatist of the old school has been quoted in the French press as saying. A new attitude will be taken by the Labor Government.

In France the League encounters its greatest resistance, now as in 1919. The French bureaucrats of the traditional kind share the views of their British colleague. They regard the League as useful for certain purposes, but they do not want to intrust it with any decisive rôle. To do so, they say, would be sure to split it irreparably into two or more factions. But a new day is coming also in France. The fall of the franc has convinced the French people of the importance of international cooperation, they see they cannot "cash in" on their army, that they must earn the good will of their neighbors. The Opposition, led by the Radical Party, favors above everything else a resumption of the old friendships and then an understanding with the former enemy. "The true force of France," said ex-Premier Briand at Carcassonne quite recently, "is moral and not military. War is no longer possible. We will have none of it." The only question now is how far the majority will shift toward the Left. A year ago forecasts were made that the Royalists, operating as Fascists, might sweep France as well as Italy. No one ventures to say so today. French conservative papers speak more respectfully of the League than they did.

The question of Germany's entry into the League, writes Georg Bernhard, editor of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, must be decided this year. "It may be assumed," he continues, "that within Germany itself the theoretical opposition no longer plays any rôle. It has been believed that the United States would not like to have Germany

join. Recently it has appeared more and more plainly that the opposite is true. In America, the question is asked with surprise why Germany is not already a member." Even the *Temps* admits that there may be advantages in having Germany join the League and that the preliminary requirements may be arranged. Russia has so far been the power most consistently opposed on theoretical grounds, but a new day is dawning in Russia, too. If the Soviet régime secures recognition by the Western powers, as now seems likely, it will soon understand the practical advantages of belonging to the League.

It is high time the big powers decide whether they intend to play the game under the League rules or not. Since the defiance of the League by Italy last fall, the small powers have become more and more apprehensive. Holland has before it a naval project, which would be unnecessary if the League were effective. Sweden is discussing a new army, and Switzerland intends to make a test case of the French suppression of the free zones about Geneva.

IN a recent issue of the *New York Tribune*, an article was published under the caption "Moral Standards of Cinema Are Set by the Box Office Receipts." This article was not the product of someone writing for the sake of personal gain, for it was anonymous. Its author was, however, introduced as one who has grown up with the motion picture from its babyhood fifteen years ago, and who, having written, directed, supervised and sold pictures for some of the largest organizations, writes as one "on the inside, looking out," and speaks with authority. As such the conclusions reached cannot be lightly regarded.

Not the actor, nor the author, nor yet the director, producer, or distributor, declares this writer, is responsible for the general lack of moral tone in a great majority of the pictures shown. All of these, he avers, and everyone else who has a part to play in the production of the films are but employees, when strictly regarded. It is true that it may be their words or their rulings which apparently serve as the determining factor in the policy followed, but this is only on the surface. Back of these people, and giving to them all their orders, is the really responsible party—the public. "What is primarily wrong with the movies, dear reader," says this writer, "is the good-natured, irresponsible, thoughtless American public—you, and your family and friends. . . . The motion picture, the motion picture industry looks to you. You know the truth now. What will you do with it?"

Somewhat unpalatable, perhaps, but indisputably true, are these conclusions. And they place a tremendous responsibility upon the average motion picture theater patron. The remedy, however, is simplicity itself, if the issue is squarely faced. The writer declares that when you see a good picture, big or little, one that is honest, sweet, true to clean living, to the Golden Rule, to high resolves, or just to the best everyday hopes, "say so!" "A post card costs one cent, but ten of them weigh a ton in the scales of a theater manager. This is a fact." Then he adds that if one does get caught and have to sit through one of the mean, low-visioned kind, no matter if it did cost a million, say so, also. "Speak your own mind. You are an independent individual. Your opinion is worth while. Give it—for the general good." And he declares in summing up his position that all the art, all the beauty, all the treasures of the ages, are awaiting the call of the public, when they want these things more than what they are now getting. All they have to do is to express their preference, and the motion picture world will bow to their demands.

## Editorial Notes

THAT the opening proceedings of the Dairy Export Control Board, operating in New Zealand, indicate an intention on its part to use its powers cautiously, and not along the line of the drastic methods which its opponents apprehended, will doubtless inspire general confidence in its future rulings. This board enjoys exclusive control over shipping contracts and over the export and sale of dairy produce. It has decided, however, for the present merely to investigate markets in Great Britain, the United States, and on the continent of Europe, but not to take definite action, until there has been consultation with British merchants. If a similar, slow-but-sure policy is consistently followed, there is every reason to believe that those looking for much good to result from this board's activities will not be disappointed.

ALTHOUGH in the particular instance under consideration his attempt was foiled, the fact that a young bandit recently captured in New York, told the police that accounts of holdups which he had read in the newspapers had made banditry look so simple and lucrative that he decided to make it his profession, points an issue which refuses to be ignored. Such a case—and that there are many similar ones there is but little doubt—furnishes strong evidence in favor of the contention of those who declare that the presentation of crime news in daily periodicals does far more harm than good. At any rate, examples of this kind place the burden of proof squarely on the shoulders of those maintaining the opposite point of view.

CONGRATULATIONS to Rumania! The Government has just appointed a committee, including among its members representatives of the Orthodox Church and numerous prominent citizens, to assist in the preparation of a bill for curbing the liquor traffic, with prohibition as the ultimate aim. Immediate drastic curtailment in the production and sale of alcoholic drinks is also planned. Who dares to say that the influence of the stand taken by the United States on the liquor question has not been felt around the world?

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The immediate prospect of a defeat of the Government on a Liberal-Conservative vote is over, for its origin, in a very small dispute on the administration of relief in a poverty-stricken London borough, has been removed. But deeper causes of trouble remain. Since Parliament met there has been a curious change in the moral relationships of the three parties. While the Liberal-Labor ties have grown sensibly weaker, the Conservatives have drawn a little closer to Labor. The reasons for this are of a mixed character. On such questions, for example, as temperance legislation, Liberalism, with its Puritan tradition and its leaning to prohibition or local option, stands apart from a considerable body of Labor members, who favor state control of the liquor traffic or are disposed to be rather more tender to its interests than are the Liberal stalwarts. Again, on the question of defense, Liberal pacifism finds itself at issue with the modest program for the replacement of obsolete light cruisers which, after some differences, I imagine, with officials, the Labor Cabinet finally presented to Parliament. These may be described as differences of temperament or policy.

But there are others. There is a section of Liberals, led by Pringle, cleverest of parliamentarians, who desire to be rid of the Labor Party at all costs, and to restore the old battle between Liberalism and Conservatism. The idea seems to many purely quixotic, for the Labor Party is too young and vigorous a party to perish, and the new Government has gained in popularity in its short tenure of power. But this desire is a factor in the situation.

All these calculations, however, fail to take account of the fact that the Liberals placed Labor in power, and that the decision of a few weeks ago cannot so soon be canceled or seriously qualified. And this, for one reason above all others. The Government has entered on a serious attempt to settle our differences with France, and to effect an economic and, as far as may be, a political settlement of Europe. It has had two successes. Ramsay MacDonald has been able to secure the practical abandonment of the cause of the German Separatists in the Ruhr, and he has certainly created a new "atmosphere" in France favorable to two great events: first, the evacuation of the Ruhr and the Palatinate; second, the friendly aid of America in the economic restoration of Central Europe.

This is a great enterprise. The Conservative Government essayed it, and failed. The Liberals, with Mr. Lloyd George, the bête noire of French nationalism, have no chance of success. Only the Labor Government, with its attitude of patience for method, and a large general arrangement in place of a series of desultory attacks in detail, for its goal, has made any substantial progress. The country feels that, save for a very grave reason, this process ought not to be interrupted. Therefore it shrinks away from the sniping campaign of the Liberal forwards as an ungenerous and even an unpatriotic policy.

At the same time my news from Germany contains a warning against an over-sanguine view of the Franco-German difficulty. It is true, in the Palatinate, at least, that open co-operation of the French with the Separatists is over. I wish I could add that the Separatist policy had also been abandoned. The Palatinate is the keystone of the German Reich. Without it there can be no Germany, and the country which bears that name must either break up in anarchy or exist as a patchwork of weak, semi-independent states, detached from each other or united by some tie as the Rheinbund of Napoleon, and politically subject to France.

One of the other of these relations is sought by General de Metz in the Palatinate. Though the Separatists are free, none of the banished German officials have, I am assured, been restored, and those that remain are not acknowledged by the French. They insist the country must temporarily regard itself as separated from Bavaria, the administrative center. By and by it is hinted that a union of the Palatinate with that state may be acknowledged on conditions. These, in turn, will imply that Bavaria constitutes herself a distinct state, virtually or even actually divorced from the Reich. But even these things are for the future. Thus, so long as the present French policy subsists, hope of a truly peaceful relationship with Germany is definitely postponed. It is on the French conversion to more liberal, prudent ideas that the new English policy of friendly remonstrance and proposal is based, and, obviously, issues of world-wide magnitude depend on it.

Of things theatrical it was heartening to see with what almost passionate applause Congreve's "The Way of the World" was received at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, early this month. True, Mr. Nigel Playfair had got together a company that knew how to enunciate the dramatist's words as well as act his meaning, and to play the tremendously difficult part of Millamant he had chosen an actress of shining genius, Miss Edith Evans. But Millamant appears in only two scenes, and the best company in the world cannot make the play. The fact is that "The Way of the World" is not a brilliantly artificial puppet show, to be savored nowadays only by intellectuals in their studies. It is a satiric comedy of real people and manners that are only artificial because they reflect an artificial society. Nor is the dialogue just a mental display of colored lights. It is replete, not only with good sense, but with genuine insight and perception of character.

Miss Evans played Millamant as a heritage of the earlier Shakespeare, a feminine Ariel, and not as an inconsequent powder-and-puff flirt of an age that has left poetry behind. I think she was entirely right, and did not superimpose her winning personality upon Congreve's Millamant. The fairy-like strangeness and morning gaiety of Millamant are all in the play, and one did not know which to admire most in her modern representative—her sheer grace as a woman, or the delicate truth of her interpretation. Robert Loraine was a trifles heavy as Mirabell, but he, too, made something more of the part than the Restoration type of gallant, as Congreve intended he should. As for Witwoud (Mr. Nigel Playfair) and Lady Wishfort (Miss Margaret Yarde), you did not have to go 200 years back to find them alive. The only artificial element about "The Way of the World" is its plot, and that does not matter. Congreve wrote a play about the way of the social world, not of the late Restoration.

## The Only Satisfactory Test for Poetry

The critic, when he speaks of closeness to nature, writes George Rostrevor in the London *Mercury*, means, of course, a great deal more than mere accuracy of description. He continues:

"Nevertheless, underlying his thought is the idea of an extenal nature unveiling her beauty to the chosen poet. This idea has, I think, been misleading in the theory of poetry. It has suggested a faulty criterion—truth to nature, rather vaguely conceived as external to man, instead of truth to human experience, which is, finally, the only satisfactory test."